O. PALMER,

VOLUME XVI.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

amendment of their situation was held At the present time Mr. Gresham has

received communications from the ambas sadors setting forth that their position

sadors setting forth that their positions are absolutely untenable. At their con-ference, the American diplomats agreed

upon a representation to the State De-partment that, in their opinion, it would be advisable in the interests of our na-

tional dignity to reduce at once the grade

of our foreign establishments to its for-

powers in Washington in a very undigni-fied position. Their governments would undoubtedly recall them and the entente cordiale would be jeopardized.

PERIER IS OUT.

The President of France Suddenly Resigns His High Office.

M. Casimir-Perier, President of the French Republic, has resigned his office. Prime Minister Dupuy imparted President Casimir-Perier's decision to the Presidents of the Scaate and Chamber

of Deputies, who will forthwith call of Deputies, who will forthwith call urgency sittings of those bodies. When the facts became known consternation, amounting almost to stupor, selzed everyone. There had been ominous hints in the press in the recent days that M. Cas-

inc press in the recent days that M. Cas-imir. Perier was growing tried of his posi-tion, yet nobody paid any attention to them. The high character, experience, firmness, and integrity of the President inspired the confidence of even the ad-vanced Republicans.

The long conference which M. Casimir-Perier had with M. Challemet-Lacour,

President of the Senate, is now explained. He had already resolved to resign, M. Challemet-Lacour employed his utmost

eloquence in a vain endeavor to persuade the President to reconsider his decision

M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

and quitted the palace of the Elysee under

a sense of deep distress. All the members of the cabinet, from Prime Minis

ter Dupuy down, followed Challemet-La

cour and exhausted every argument to induce Casimir-Perier not to resign.

Their efforts were without success. Dupuy again visited the palace of the Elysee later in the evening and was closeted with the President for forty-five minutes

urging every possible inducement and an

with the Fresident for forty-we minutes urging every possible inducement and appealing to every patriotic sentiment in order to get him to reconsider his determination. All was without avail. After interviews of the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of police with M. Casimir-Perier, they received from Dupuy instructions to be followed during the crisis. The report of the resignation of the President became generally known at 11 o'clock, but was universally discredited, and a general movement was made toward the newspaper offices with a view to learning the truth. Soon the papers exhibited lantern transparencies of the official note. Even then many persons refused to believe that the event was positive. Finally they became convinced that the President had really retired and assembled in groups, discussing the chances of those who would be named

the chances of those who would be named

AGAINST JUDGE RICKS

ommittee Votes to Impeach-May B.

Tried Before the Senate.
Washington dispatch: Congress was given a decided surprise Tuesday by the House Committee on the Judiciary, which decided by a vote of 7 to 6 to report

which decided by a vote of 7 to 6 to report a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Augustus J. Ricks of Cleveland for malfeasance in office. Not for many years has a United States Judge been called before the bar of the Senate to defend his right to wear the ermine of office against criminal charges, and only three or four times in the history of the government has an impeachment trial of a member of the Federal judiciary been conducted. Few members had looked into the charges preferred by the Central Labou Union of Cleveland, the accuser of Judge Ricks, that while sitting on the beach he

Ricks, that while sitting on the bench he paid to himself fees which he claimed he had previously earned as clerk of the court, and to which it is now asserted he was not entitled. The number of years which have elapsed since the transaction and the contention of the Judge's friends that the proceedings were invaried by a

that the proceedings were inspired by a ruling prejudicial to the interests of la-bor unions which he made recently, tend-ed to lessen the interest which ordinarily

would have been taken in the case.

Now that the Judiciary Committee has deemed the matter of sufficient gravity to warrant impeachment, it has become suddenly a decided sensation. The friehds of Judge Ricks declare that there are large possibilities that the impeachment may not be undertaken.

Hundreds of prospectors are swarming

into the Wichita mountains in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservation, caused by the discovery of rich deposits of

gold and silver. Troops have been order ed from Fort Reno to eject them and se

A strong wind blew over the false work

rious trouble is looked for.

to succeed him.

Publisher and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

NUMBER 42.

TO AID NEBRASKANS. STATEMENT GIVEN OUT BY THE RELIEF COMMISSION.

About 240 Car Loads of Provisions and Clothing Raised-Local Distribu-404,000. ting Committees at Work in Twenty six Counties—A Double Snicide.

Work of Relief. W. N. Nason, President of the Nebras-ka State Relief Commission, has made the following statement in regard to the reorganization and work of the commis-

Clay, Lincoln, Trensurer, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Omaha; C. J. Ernst, J. W. Hart-ley and A. J. Sawyer, Elincoln; Henry Sprick, Fontanelle; and S. B. Thompson, Broken Bow; making in all nine members composing the commission. We have an auditing committee, and a record is kept of everything that is received and paid out, and the auditing committee audits all the accounts. At the last meeting of the regular working majority we authorized Rev. L. P. Ludden to incur incidental expenses, the principal item of which is the salary of one stenographer. All the bills are to be submitted to the com-

mittee for approval.

"When we first organized the commission we had nothing to dispense and our idea was to get people interested in the movement to raise funds without soliciting aid or advertising the State adversely, and we have been appropriate to account to the state of t mittee for approval. and we have been successful in obtaining large contributions in this way. We delarge contributions in this way. We decided that we would try to organize Omnha in a quiet way and get our people to do what they can to aid sufferers. We do not want to prey upon the citizens of Omaha, as they have so many charitable causes that they are taking care of now, but we merely wanted to stimulate the

We do our work in a systematic man ner, and wherever a county has applied for relief we have uniformly required the people of that section to call a public meeting and appoint a central committee, comprising two members of the county board and from five to seven citizens sat isfactory to the people of the section to constitute the central committee, with whom we transact our business, and that central committee appoints a committee of three in every precinct where there is destitution, and this last committee acts as a visiting committee. We have effected organization of committees in this way in twenty-six counties.

"Among others who have already given

us relief from outside points are: Mrs. C. L. Burrows, of Savanna, Ill., who has donated a car-load of coal. We have just received a check from William H. Allen, of Boston, Mass., for \$158, and the other day the same gentleman sent us a check for \$200, besides a lot of good us a check for \$200, besides a lot of good clothing. F. H. Hummel has sent us \$25, and the proprietors of a coal mine at Athens, 111., have promised to send us the output for a half day of their coal mines; which will amount to about fourteen car-loads of coal, and the Burlington Road has consented to transport it free. "We have already distributed about 200

car-loads of provisions, coal and clothing, and about forty more car-loads are nov in the course of transportation. I should estimate that we have already disbursed about \$11,500 for the relief of the suf-This is the amount of cash paid out up to date. It was arranged at the meeting last week that there would be one ore two members of the commission in the office at Lincoln from now on so as to attend to the prompt distribution of

HUSBAND AND WIFE DIE.

Destitution in a Nebraska Family Leads to a Double Suicide. As a result of destitution and their

situation among hundreds of helpless situation among hundreds of starving people, John Harris and wife, living near Faxton, Neb., committed sui-cide with a razor. Mrs. Harris was found lying on the bed entirely nude, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and the bedelothing saturated with blood. John Harris, the husband, was found lying on the floor near the foot of the bed with his. throat likewise cut. The couple had only noved to their present place a month ago. The house in which they lived was a sod dugout, situated seven niles southwest of dugour, situated seven mines southwest of Paxton. The surroundings, of the place went to show that the pair were in very poor direumstances. No motive can be given for the deed except that the wife was expecting soon to become a mother and was on the verge of starvation and the suffering. They were probably too proud to beg. The following letter was found, written by the husband in a clear and

written by the husband in a clear and stondy hand:
"Dear Old Parents—We have decided to end our lives together. Ida took sick hefore daylight and it is now To'clock. Ida cut her throat and I cut mine. I

Idu cut her throat and I cut mine. I would give the world to see my poor old father and mother. It seems like a year-since I saw any of my folks."

The country round about Paxton has produced good crops in times past, and will undoubtedly do so again, but the fallure in 1893 and again in 1894 was altered to the statute of the statute failure in 1893 and again in 1894 was al-most complete, and the situation is most pitiable. Among the different families in Kuth County now in a state of destitu-tion there are between 500 and 600 chil-dren. The commissioners confess their inability to cope with the situation.

LOSS MAY REACH EIGHT MILLION

Pierce's Victims Said to Be More Nu-

Pierce's Victims Said to Be More Numerous than Supposed.

Information received in Yunkton, S. D., from London regarding J. T. M. Pierce's swindling transactions show that the aggregate British losses may reach the stupendous sum of \$8,000.000. A letter from a London firm of solicitors says that not a quarter of the fraudulent transactions have yet come to light. It is stated that the receipts by Pierce at his London office were limited only by his ability to issue bonds and mortgages and other paissue bonds and mortgages and other pa-her often exceeding \$100,000 a week, and it is alleged in London that he received it is alleged in London that he received no less than \$500,000 during his last week there. It is owing to his gigantic transactions that his victims expect to receive an offer of compromise after the matter shall have cooled down. To make these losses known would impair the credit of the losers, and also make them an object of ridicule, therefore they prefer to bear their losses in silence. One million four hundred and four thousand dollars of forged bonds, mortgages and tax deed are now in possession of agents of credi-tors of Pierce in Yankton. They have been sent there as claims against the es-cate of Pierce, but this estate will not sell

for enough to pay the attorney's fees. The claims which are accompanied by the spurious security are as follows: American Mortgage Trust Company, London, Bedford investors, \$200,000; Belfast investors, \$150,000; Glasgow, Scotland, \$250,000; Huddersfield, Eng., \$100,000; J. S. Fagan, Brooklyn, \$76,000; W. S. Johnson, London, \$50,000; real estate frauds in Yankton, \$78,000; total, \$1,404,000.

INSURANCE FIGURES.

Losses by Fire in the United States for the Year 1894.

The Journal of Commerce and Commer-cial Bulletin says: The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month United States and Canada for the month of December, as estimated from our daily files, amounts to \$10,321,000, and the total for the year is therefore \$128,-246,400. The following comparative following gentlemen are members of it:

Rev. L. P. Ludden, Secretary J. H. MeClay, Lincoln, Treasurer; Rev. Joseph P.

Lance of the commission of the commission of December, as estimated from our daily files, amounts to \$10,321,000, and the total for the year is they for \$128,-246,400. The following comparative table exhibits the losses by months:

2011	1892.	1803.	1804.
Jan	\$12,564,000	\$17,958,400	\$10,568,400
l'eb	11,014,000	9,919,900	11.297.600
Mch	10,048,000	16,662,350	9.147,100
Apr	11,559,800	14,669,900	11.540.000
May	9,485,000	10,427,100	10.777.800
June	9,265,550	16,344,950	8,282,300
July	11,530,000	12,118,700	16,807,000
Ang	10,145,300	13.222.700	10,432,800
Sept	7,879,800	10.508.700	10,149,000
Oct	13,340,200	11.014.700	8,186,700
Nov	12,008,700	11,493,000	12,135,800
Dec	12,354,450	12,105,475	10,321,000
Total fo		Carrier States	
Year.	1130 704 700	2150 445 975	£100 040 400

A glance at the table will show how much less the losses of 1894 are than those of 1893 or even 1892. When the in-crease in insurable value in the country, and particularly the decided contents. crease in insurable value in the country, and particularly the decided and general advances in fire insurance rates, is con-sidered, it is not strange that the fire instrange statements now being published should confirm our predictions of last month as to liberal profits.

A large portion of the fire loss of the country is preventable, but there is a deplorable apathy of public sentiment upon

plorane aparny or puone senument upon this point. In spite of the fact that this apathy is responsible for fire loss and re-sultant expensive insurance, poor or-crooked fire marshals are permitted to be appointed, political "combines" sell in-cificient water works to municipalities, fre-blate are a complication or extremely chiefs get a commission on rotten hose and defective engines, incendiaries are and defective engines, incendiaries are covertly admired, if not applicated, as "slick," electric wires are recklessly installed, and worse than careless insurance companies insure suspected firebugs and dangerously constructed property.

Fully half the fire loss of the United States is chargeable to the combination of arabisaries and crime and a treater.

Sintes is chargeable to the combination of carelessness and crime, and a proper understanding of this fact by the masses would result in some reform at least. Who can doubt what the effect would be if the factors which make insurance costly were given with their respective proportions in detail in the agent's bill instead of the mere lump sum of the premium? Supposing for a \$10 premium the bill ran: the bill ran:

shals.
o distonesty in purchasing fire up-pliances
to political job in water-works
or recklessness of electrical com-panies To taxes given away to exempt firemen.
To other state or local taxes or fees.
To poor or corrupt building inspectors
To owners not enforcing care in building
To commission to agent.

\$10 00 cost of his insurance analyzed for him, just as he was paying his premium, the eeded reduction in fire loss would soon needed raduction in fire loss would soon be brought about by a wave of public sen-timent. It is wonderful how what might be called the "wrongness of a wrong" stirs the righteous zeal of the populace when the nerve running from the pocket when the nerve running from the pocket to the miral sense is agitated at its lower extremits. If every male citizen in the United States were this month openly and specifically subjected to a tax of \$1 to make up for the unnecessary fire less

reasonable proportions. DYING IN A MADHOUSE.

of 1894 there would be a general move in the direction of reducing the fire waste to

W. J. Scanlan, Once a Leading Come dian, Is Now Near Unto Death. Wm. J. Scanlan, who was a universal invorite on the vaudeville stage, is reportfavorite on the vaudeville stage, is reported to be at the point of death at White Plains insane asylum, New York. first began to show signs of paretic in



Bloomingdale asylum. This actor had a knack of always pleasing his audience, whether by word or gesture. His wit was clean and quick, and was due partly to his Celtic origin. His failing mind and to his Celtic origin. His falling mind and incarceration was a cause of deep regret to thousands of his admirers. Scanlan wrote quite a number of popular songs: "Molly O" was the one that had the greatest vogue. Scanlan's carcer has been a strangely romantic one. When a boy he was a boot-black in New York, and here he first displayed his talent by amus-ing his patrons. When the dreadful mal-ady came on him he was the leading Irish comedian in America.

Congress to Legislate Sunday. The law compelling Congress to adjourn sine die at noon on March 4 will compel that body to legislate on Sunday this year. Our national lawmakers will remain in session all Saturday night and pretty much of Sunday. There will be an interim for sleep. From Sunday after-noon both branches will remain in con-tinuous session until noon of the followitinuous session until noon of the follow-ing day. This was the case at the close of the Fiftieth Congress, during Harri-son's administration, and also at the close of the short session during Hayes' ad

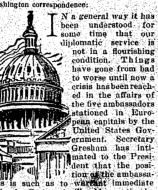
Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, has returned to New Haven to re-sume his course of lectures before the

WANT MORE SALARY.

UNCLE SAM THREATENED WITH A DIPLOMATIC STRIKE.

adore to Foreign Lands Must Have Better Pay or Give Up Their Jobs-Say They Are Annually Out of

Money Upholds Dignity.



action by Congress. Should no action be aken by that body it is almost certain that Clifton R. Breckinridge, our ambasador to Russia, and Theodore Runyon, who holds the same post in Germany, will resign. There has been circulated a statement to the effect that Mr. Breckin-ridge has already announced his inten-tion of abandoning his post. That statenent, however, is premature.

The whole trouble is the result of the

The whole trouble is the result of the long standing salary grievance. As everyhody knows, our ambassadors receive a very inadequate stipend. Their salary is \$17,500 a year each, but \$50,000 is pronounced barely sufficient to maintain the dignity of the position. Mr. Runyon in Germany and Mr. Bustis in France have, even with the exercise of the closest economy, spent twice their respective salaries and more in expenses connected with the posts they fill. These details will surprise no one. But it will be news to announce that the ambassadors have held two conferences abroad, one in London and another in Paris, for the purdon and another in Paris, for the purpose of making unanimous representa-tion to the State Department that their tion to the State Department that their usefulness is almost nominal. On his way to St. Potersburg Mr. Breckinridge saw both Mr. Runyon and Mr. Eustis. Mr. Breckinridge had heard that his expenses in Europe would be very heavy—far more than his salary. As he is a man of very moderate means he felt the necessity of getting their advice. He exessity of getting their advice. He ex-pressed his feelings with candor when he was informed of the humiliating straits to which his fellow-diplomats were re-duced. Then it was that a premature rumor of the resignation of the ambas-sador to Russia was circulated.

A Plea for the Strikers A Plea for the Strikers.

Meanwhile, however, Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to the court of St. James, had been in the United States, and one of the express objects of his visits here was the express objects of his visits here was to impress upon the State Department the manner in which our national dignity is being compromised abroad. Mr. Bayard had three conferences with the Secretary of State on the subject of ambassadorial salaries. Mr. Gresham, during these interviews, had opportunity to read letters from Wayne MacVengh, Mr. Eugtis god Mr. Ruyon all satting forth Eustis and Mr. Runyon, all setting forth-the fact that their positions were little short of ridiculous. Their own wish had been to resign, but as the demission, to use a dipoint term of all our ambassa-dors at once might create an unpleasant impression, it was deemed best that the retirencent should take place at intervals of a few months.

As an illustration of the position in which our ambussadors are placed, the following itemized statement of Mr. Eus-

Liouse rent in Latris, per year	. 914,000
Ambassador's coach and livery.	5,000
Diplomatic dinners and entertain	1-
ments	3,000
One bull per annum	. 2,000
Entertaining American naval off	
cers	. 2.000
Attending state department fun-	
tions	
Official presentations	

Total\$27,000 In reality, however, Mr. Eustis has spent a good deal more than \$27,000 a year since he went to Paris. He is out of pocket about \$50,000 as a result of being American ambassador to France. It might be observed that Mr. Eustis has observed a rather avanetic house. But chosen a rather expensive house. But were he to go out of the expensive quir-ter of Paris his usefulness as a diplomat would be gone. And house rent in fash-ionble Paris is high. The ambassadorial coach is also a necessity, and the enter-taining must be kept up or the diplomat will lose caste. Were Mr. Eustis, for exwill lose caste. Were air, Eustis, for ex-ample, to decline an invitation to a state function or a minister's entertainment it would be deemed a grave breach of et-quette. Were the offense repeated the minister would find himself without influence, and might even be reported to Washington as persone non grain. Having once accepted the courtesies, he is bound to reciprocate them.

Must Go the Royal Pace. In the holiday and vacation season his cost is even more trying. He must go where the powers go. He is obliged to villa. There are always American in-terests needing the support of an ambas sador at a foreign power. Were the so-cial side of diplomatic life neglected, American interests would be deprived of Il protection. A conspicuous instance of all protection. A conspicuous instance of this is the manner in which American beef and hams were allowed entry into Germany for years in spite of domestic agitation, solely owing to the personal influence of our minister to Berlin.

The other ambassadors are in an equal-

y sorry plight. Mr. Bayard is out, so far, bout \$25,000 on his mission. Mr. Mac-Vengh spent \$20,000 in Rome during the first three months of his stay. The money question has reached a crisis owing to the ecent elevation of our ministers to the expitals of Grent Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Russia to the rank of ambassadors. When we had ministers ambassadors. When we had ministers only the situation was bad enough, but now it has become well nigh intolerable. At the same time our ambassadors have urged their claims with great moderation. It is well known to them all that the administration concurs fully in their view

A strong wind new over the lates work of a new bridge being erected over the Monongahela River at Homestead, Pa., and a number of workmen were dashed to the ground, a distance of thir feet. One man was killed and several badly of the matter, but Secretary Gresham After balloting nearly two days the Armade a personal plea to Mr. Bayard to kansas House, at Little Rock, elected Curope to remain patient until the time John C. Colquitt Spenkay.

when their situation can be made known to Congress. This Mr. Bayard has already done, for on his arrival in London he sent letters, which he had previously written in this country and shown to his official superior, in which the hope of SHOUT FOR A KING.

FRENCH ROYALISTS TAKE AD VANTAGE OF PERIER'S FALL.

Sald to Be Planning a Coup d'Etat-Wild Scenes Follow the Reading of the Resignation Before the Deputies-Pretender Leaves London.

Republic Is in Peril. A wild scene followed the adjournment of the French Chamber of Deputies Wednesday, A stormy session was held and the reading of M. Casimir-Perier's resignation had been punctuated by a constant stream of interruptions. As the of our foreign establishments to its for-mer level. This would save each diplomat. \$10,000 a year, since a minister is saved coach expenses and the cost of entertain-ing other ambassadors. Unfortunately, however, such a proceeding would leave the ambassadors from the five foreign deputies were leaving the chamber the Duke de la Rochefoucald and Duke de Doudeaville cried: "Vive le roi!" A scene of great excitement followed, during which the members of the left retorted with loud cries of "Vive la Republique!" De Bauddy D'Asson, legitimist, replied with a loud shout of "Vive le Roi!" This increased the excitement greatly and caused the members of the left to gather together and shout for the republic at the top o. their voices, while cheers for the king were to be heard ningling with the cheers for the republic. But the shouting for the latter drowned out the cries for

> was emptied amid a scene of great tumult.
>
> There is no room for doubt that the sudlen resignation of President Casimir Perier throws France into a much graver crisis than that which confronted her

immediately a f ter the assassination of Carnot. The situa-tion in the republic to-day is a climax following upon months of perturba-tion. The widesprend feeling aroused by the death of Carno sufficed to carry his successor unscathed through a series of

efforts to abate the spread of anarchy. But the radically socialistic branch of French politics has been growing in tur-bulence and the resignation of Casimir-Perier finds that faction hailing it as a sign of a crowning success to their ex-ertions.

efforts toward socialism have been accompanied by persistent attacks upon the president. There is a hint as to the mo-tive of Casimir-Perier's resignation in his address to the assembly in which he al-ludes to "the campaign of slander and insult' which has been going on against, every branch of the administration. Per-sonal attacks and attacks upon his official career have been constant and unsparing. And these, together with the crucial and difficult situation to be faced, have possi bly been the real reasons leading an un-warrantably thin-skinned official to quit his post at a time of grave danger.

nis post at a time of grave danger.

France is in the throes of one of the most serious crises in its history. The retirement of the Dupuy ministry, followed by the resignation of President Casimir-Perier, may endanger the very stability of the republic itself. All sorts of sensa-tional rumors are aftout, and it is even said that the royalists are preparing to take advantage of the situation to exe cute a coup d'etat; also that the preten-der, the Duke of Orleans, has left Eng-land for Belgium in order that he may keep an eye on events from across the border.

MAY SUCCEED LEO.

ardinal Luigi Galimberti Prominent ly Mentioned in This Connection. Though Pope Leo is still well and vig lation is rife regarding his successor. Cardinal Luigi Galimberti, who has risen from a Roman newspaper office to



place among the princes of the church, has been prominently mentioned in this onnection. Luigi Galimberti's life stands nt unique and strange from the live of other Cardinals. About twelve years ago he was a mere professor, beginning his hard fight for fame and power. And now he is the Pope's most trusted coun-sellor. In the eighties he edited a little sellor. In the eigentes he curren a name Roman newspaper and smoked a pipe, yet he will be a most important factor in the election of the coming Pope. His rise has been singularly rapid in the last few

Telegraphic Brevities.

The surviving members of Mosby's

Joshua Hall has been appointed re-ceiver of the Dover (N. H.) Five-Cent Savings Bank, which is involved in the defalcation of Cashier Abbott.

R. M. Northrop, school treasurer of Detroit Township, South Dakota, has been bound over to the grand jury on the charge of embezzling \$1,200 of school

granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of ex-Police Captain Steven-son, of New York, under sentence for bribery.

The Indiana Supreme Court has reversed the decision in the action of Frederick Rand, receiver of the Indiana Bank-ing Company, against John C. Wright and John C. New.

ROYALISTS START A REVOLU-TION AND BLOOD IS SHED.

At Least Twelve Natives Killed and Several Hundred Revolutionists Under Arrest-Carter, One of the An nexation Commissioners, Killed.

Lil's Side Is Loser

The steamer Alameda which arrived in San Francisco from Augkland and Sydney via Honolulu Friday afternoon brought news of a revolution and blood shed at Honolulu. Charles L. Carter who was one of the unnexation commissioners, was killed and other government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting, and at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly two hundred revolutionists are under arrest Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels The fighting was still in progress when the Alumeda left Hopolulu Jan 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists. The following Honolulu correspondence has been re

the threatened uprising until last Sunday, the 6th inst., when the marshalls detec-tives brought in news for that officer im-mediately to summon the cabinet and mediately to summon the cabinet and leading officers of the military and citizens' guard for consultation. In a few minutes after their arrival Deputy Marshal Brown and a squad of police under Captain Parker left for the beach at Walkiki with orders to search the premises of Henry Bertlemann, a prominent royalist, for arms and ammunition. Just previous to reaching the vince the posse previous to reaching the place the posse was joined by Charles L. Carter, Alfred Carter, and J. B. Castle, who lived near by, all members of the Citizens' guard.
On approaching the house the deputy marshal left the squad on the lawn while he entered the house and, finding Bertlemann and a strange white man there, pro-ceeded to read his warrant. When half way through shots were heard from the rear of the house. The officers asked quickly:

Fired On by Natives.

LUIGI GALIMBERTI,

The Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods Company of Omaha, Neb., is going out of busi-

Col. Morris B. Belknap was elected resident of the Louisville (Ky.) Board of

command. the Forty-third batallion, Virginia cavalry, held a reunion at Alexandria, Va.

In the Supreme Court Judge Gayno

WAR ON IN HAWAII

There were no fresh developments in

"What does that meat?"
Bertlemann replied: "I know nothing about it; there are no arms here."
Brown rushed out to join the squad just as Charles Carrer shouted: "There they are under; the boat shed," pointing to a shed in the rear of the lot and rushing forward, followed by his cousin, Castle, and the others. What does that mean?"

and the others. At that instant a volley was fired by a crowd of natives under the shed and Charles Carter and Lieutenant Holi fell

wounded. The police charged and drove the natives out on the beach, when the latter retreated to the brush, keeping up a desultory firing. As the police only numbered eight, and there were three or four times as many natives, they returned to the house, taking with them three of the rebels whom they had captured in the melee, during which some sixty shots were fired. Caring for the wounded men as fired. Caring for the wounded men as well as possible they searched the prisoners, placing Bertlemann under arrest. The first one was recognized as John Lane. He had a heavy revolver, a belt of cartridges and a rifle. The second had a pocket pistol and a belt of cartridges. The other was unarmed, but a short rifle was found behind the door, which evidently belonged to him, as Holi says he was the man who shot him. There is no was the man who shot him. There is no doubt that Carter's three wounds came from Lane's pistol, it having three empty

Citizens Under Arms As soon as it was known in Honolulu on Sunday afternoon that there was organized resistance to the government no time was lost in communicating the fact to its supporters both by telephone and messen ger.—No general alarm was given, it not being deemed necessary. In response four companies of millin donned their uni-forms and repaired to their armories, the members of the Citizens' guard reported at their respective rendezvous, and yet so quickly was everything done that many in the city were unaware that anything unusual had happened.

The news of the death of Carter, who was a popular young lawyer and was recentify elected a member of the legislature, intensified the general feeling and the aseasing would have been lynched had they not been strongly guarded. All Arms Seized by the Government By noon Monday all the stores were

closed and there were few persons on the streets. The street cars and busses were stopped, and the only excitement was at the marshal's office, where arms were be-ing distributed. The announcement that the writ of habeas corpus was suspended was quickly followed by one requiring all persons not engaged in the military or police forces to deliver all arms or am-munition in their possession to the marshal within twenty-four hours. After conferring by telephone with Capt. Mur-ray at noon on Monday Capt. Ziegler and a company of regulars were dispatched to his aid, taking with them one Austrian to his aid, taking with them one Austrain fieldpiec. The ten-poind shells from this gun scattered the natives in every direction, but did not seem to hurt any of them. At 2 o'clock the troops, advanced and forced the rebels into the brush. Lieut. Ludwig and ten men were then detailed for a flank movement. As soon as Lud-wig got into position the natives were beaten and scattered into the dense brush, followed by the troops. It is certain that many were wounded,

as blood, shreds of clothing, etc., were seen everywhere. The only man wound-ed on the government side was Ludwig, who received a flesh wound in the thigh. Then the first prisoners were taken, seven in number, and from them it was learned that the leaders of the rebels were Sam Nowlin, former colonel of the Queen's household guard, and Robert Wilcox, who was the leader of the revolution in 1887. The prisoners claimed they had 600 rifles, but only 500 men were arrested. Captain Fred A. Brock, his wife, and

two children, of Galveston, Texas, with several members of the crew on the dredgeboat from Mount Waldo, which Captain Brock was bringing from Tam-pico to Velasco, were drowned in the lifeboat which they took to escape from the dredgeboat in a storm a few hours out from Tampico.

William Tarbox has been taken to Oshkosh, Wis., from Indianapolis, Ind., charged with stealing several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and some mon-ey during the Seymour House fire.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

..... O. Palmer O. Johnson O. Palmer Wm. Blanshan

J. Higgins W. Hickey

F. P. Richardson

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 19 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer mesting syery Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. a. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 020 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rev. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Bervices every Sun-lay at 6:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father

n each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. Ra'res, W. M. A. Taylob, Secretary.

Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday

MARYIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the econd and fourth Saturdays in each month
A. C. Wilcox, Post Com.
A. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on he 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-ernoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRATLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120 .leets every third Tuesday in each month JOHN F. HUNE, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187,lests every Tuesday evening M. SIMPSON, N. G.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116.—Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCullough, C. P.

S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.-CRAWFORD 12.1., leets every Saturday evening. A. McKay, Com. WM. WOODFIELD, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, 10.83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon

MARY I. STALEY, W. M. .. PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141,-Meets irst and third Wednesday of each month. J. Hartwick, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meeteeound and last Wednesday of each month.
S. S. ULAGGETT, C. R.
F. HAREINGTON, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. OF V., No. 148 .- Meets first and third Saturday of each month.

L. J. Patterson, Captain.
En. Bell, 1st Sergeant. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Meets-

very first and third Wednesday of each month.

SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper. LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. Q. W.-Meets in. egular session every Monday evening GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com.

HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH. a general Banking business transacted. Drafts-ught and sold on all parts of the United States of Foreign Countries. Intrest allowed on as deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

C. W. SMITH, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

GRAYLING, MICH. Office and Residence one door south of Methodist Church.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pine Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, - - - MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

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GRAYLING HOUSE,

E. O. HERBERT, Proprietor.

GRAYLLA, MICH.

The Graying House is conveniently situated, being near the dayot and business houses, is newly built, famished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for common of guests.

F.A. BRIGHAM, (Successor to Frank Potes.)

TONSORIAL ARTIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest
Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop nead
corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad hirect.
Prompt at ention given sil customers.
Out. 1, 31.

McCULLOUCH'S Livery, Feed and Sale

GRAYLING, - MICHICAN.

First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodation for farmers' or travelors' teams, Salob made on commission, and an ideation guaran

CHEDAR STREETER.

Fine JOB PRINTING

AT THIS OFFICE

Georgia Cayvan has gone to Paris or "rest and quiet." Why this slight to Philadelphia and this needless ex-

Hannibal and Alexander will probably be served up by the magazines as soon as the Napoleonic revival is over, so their friends will do well to be pre pared.

The New Orleans aldermen who were willing to consider a bribe of \$1,000 will be regarded as very small potatoes by the average member of the New York. Steppiak the pibilist says that the

Czar is safe. The same is probably true of Stenniak so long as he remains away from Russia and indulges in nothing more dangerous than conversation.

John L. Sullivan tried to bulldoze express messenger at Lima, Ohlo, and narrowly escaped being shot. Some day the celébrated slugger will repeat this trick once too often and the country will be able to give a sigh of relief.

The great-grandson of George IV. of England is a lineman in Portland. This is an instance of development proving anew the truth of evolution. Had George IV, tried to shin up a felephone pole, he would have falled; he bouldn't even have found the pole.

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the scandalous disclosures of the dishonesty connected with the Panama canal project for the world at large to give to M. de Lesseps the credit that is due to him as a great engineer and a man of gnius. It is not to be doubted that if the enormous funds which were raised for this great work had been honestly administered the isthmus would long ago have been pierced and the two ocans folned. The later cloud on the fame of De Lesseps should not blind the world to his great talents, which were amply demonstrated by the splendid success of the Sucz Canal. In the case of the Panama project the difficulties to be overcome were much greater, and so the talented enginee fell into the hands of unscrupulous sarily reflected on his own integrity.

Derby, Conn., has a most inconsider ate ghost. It went calling the other night and made all sorts of trouble Among other things it waked up John Connors and told him that his nunt was dying and wanted to see him. Then it hustled him six miles through the snow, clad only in his night robe. From the standpoint of the ghost this may have been all right, but it is not regarded as a proper proceeding by others. No ghost of standing in the community would call for a man under such circumstances without providing him with furs and good warm boots It is an imposition to do anything else and it may as well be understood now that any man is justified in refusing to stroll out with an unknown ghost that does not display a little consideration. Should one call it is perfectly proper to tell it to get some clothes an

Nearly every winter a great insanc asylum burns, usually with loss of life. The destruction of the institution at Anna brings home to the people of Illi nois with much force the fact that no matter how much money may be expended or how many employes may be in service there is no reasonable ho that their great public buildings will escape the fate which, through universal blundering and incompetency seems to be reserved for all of them. There must be criminal carelessness construction and safeguarding of these institutions or their destruc tion would not be so general and so frequent. The Illinois Assembly should make a searching inquiry as to the responsibility for the Anna fire. Somebody is to blame for it and for the inadequate means for resisting its proress, and it would have a very wholesome effect if an example could be made of him.

The Japanese are vicious little beasts and their civilization is a gloss, but some one of them must have brains. It would be exceedingly interesting to know just who the Japanese Moltke is. Proops do not lead themselves; forts with Krupp guns need taking. The care of troops with the temperature 20 degrees above zero requires sense Who is the little brown savage back of all this good fighting? It is probably not the champagne-drinking Mikado cannot be one of the older Japs—one of those who used a short time ago to wear a Vantine sword and a Liberty blouse. It must be some new-style Japanese, some young man with a mod ern education. That young man is worth watching. Of course it is quite probable that he is not a Jap at all, but some wise, spectacled German, handling the Mikado's little fighting brown les like chessmen. A Japanese Moltke, with little black tufts of whiskers

Bulgaria has furnished the world with numerous sensations for ten years past, but none was so dramatic as tha reported from the sobranje or national assembly at the capital, Sofia, where ministers, opposition leaders and mem bers engage in mutual execration and flourish of arms. The incident was sufficiently startling to justify belief that Russian intrigue is at work again to involve Turkey, to which Bulgaria is tributary, with the Berlin treaty signatories. There is a strong Rus sian party in the country, sustained sympathy of the most intelligent portion of the Bulgars, while the Turks are but a fifth of the population More than two-thirds of the people be long to the orthodox Greek church. An amnesty agreed to by the sobranje in dicates that Russian political conspirators, who are to be benefited by it for the most part, will be free henceforth to ply their trade, which is carried on in Bulgaria and Roumelia with an uncrupulousness equal to anything at

The estimate of the corn crop in the Southern States this year is 490,000,000 bushels, arrimerease of 50,000,000 bush ds over hist year. Here is a gold mine the vield of which can be made better and better if planters can only be per suaded to drop cotton to some extent The day ought to be near at hand also for the South to pack its own hogs by the aid of cold storage.

The system of retribution established on this earth is almost enough to shake our faith in the necessity of future punishment. For instance, the man who drinks too much is afflicted with disease that forbids his drinking at all, the miser who saves too diligently is unable to enjoy the possession of yel-low gold. Here is Mrs. Green, mentioned several times a day by newspa-pers as the richest woman in America. She travels about from one wretched abode to another, fearing the plots of poisoners and other evil things, Her millions lie and rust. Her life is a nightmare. Look from her to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. There is a woman whose mind is forever looking for useful ways of getting rid of her noney. She gives it to life-saving stutions, builds poor-houses, encourage the breeding of high-grade goats that the poor may have milk, and looks on money only as a machine for doing No dreams of poison disturb her. She does not imagine that men are trying to throw pieces of wood on her from windows. Virtue is indeed well rewarded.

John Drew's Race for a Train. John Drew's arrival at the Richellet caused some surprise the other afternoon, as he was supposed to be playing out West. He was in Burlington Tuesday night and the cause of his visit to Chicago was a mistake. Mr. Drew and company were to go from Burlington to Rockford, by the way of Aurora. A call was left with the hotel clerk for o'clock. Early in the morning Mr. Drew was awake, and his watch, which had probably stopped the night before, indicated 5:45. His train left at 6, and this left him but fifteen minutes to dress and reach the station in time. He pulled on his clothes like a fireman and ran downstairs, scoring the hotel, the clerks, and porters for not calling him in time. Outside the office was a bicycle, and, next to acting, Mr. Drew can ride a bicycle. He is said to be the fastest wheelman in the dramatic profession.

"Whose wheel?" he shouted to the "Mine"

"Send down to the station for it," and away he went. He was just in time. As the train began to pull out slowly Mr. Drew jumped on the rear platform, shouting to the station master that the wheel would be called for. He was well nigh

looking for his companion players Presently the conductor came around. "My manager has our tickets."

exhausted and sat down to rest before

"Whose manager?"
"Why, the John Drew Company." "Guess again." "What do you mean?"

"You can't work that game; there's no troupe on this train." "Great Scott! what train am I on?"

"The Chicago express." "And you don't stop at Aurora?"

Mr. Drew out his watch and it was still 5:45. The conductor informed him that it was but 5:30 and that the train he wanted did not leave Burlington for another half hour. There was no way to return and Mr. Drew was forced to come to Chicago. He was able to catch a train for Rockford, which got him there in time for the evening performance.

Some Curious Trees.

There are many vegetable wonders in this world of ours. Certain tropical trees furnish clothes as well as food, and the inner bark of others is smooth and flexible enough for writing paper The bread tree has a solid fruit, a little larger than a cocoanut, which when cut in slices and cooked can scarcely be distinguished from excellent bread weeping tree of the Canary Islands is wet, even in a drought constantly distilling water in its leaves, and the ne tree of Mauritus Island furnishes good wine instead of water. A kind of ash in Sicily has a sap which hardens into sugar and is used as such by the natives without any refining. The product of the wax tree in the Andes resembles beeswax very cle there is the butter tree of Africa, which produces as much as a hundred pound at once, only to be renewed in a few This secretion when hardened and salted is difficult to distinguish from fresh, sweet butter. Closely rival-ing this is the milk tree of South America, the sap of which resembles rich cow's milk and is used as such by the natives. China can boast of a sonn tree, the seeds of which, when used a toon produce strong suds and remove dirt and grease readily. In direct op-position to these useful trees is the man-eating plant of the tropics, which resembles Venus' fly-trap in its nature. It has a chart thick trunk armed with narrow, flexible, barbed spines.

Survivor of the Grand Armee It is seriously stated in the Russian papers that a survivor of Napoleon's grand army which went to Russia on the disastrous campaign of 1812 has died at Saratoff, on the Volga, at the age of 126 years. The man's name was Nicholas Savin. He was captured by lossacks during the retreat across the Beresina. It is said that he was horn in Paris on the 17th of April, 1768, that his father was in the regiment called Louis XV., and that he was educated nt the Jesuit college at Tours. He used to speak of the reign of terror and the execution of Louis XVI., which he well remembered. After his release from captivity Savin settled down in Sarawhere he is said to have been greatly respected. In 1887 the late czar esented him with 1,000 rubles on his birthday.-London Daily News.

The Hair.

The root bulb of every hair has five or six small white filaments, which are to the bulb what the roots of an onion are to that vegetable, the means of collecting and bringing it to the proper nourishment

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI-GANDERS.

Driven from Home-After Food Adulterants→Sonia Business Men Victimized - Ludicrous, Rivalry Between Two Old Women.

Mrs. Hochstadt Found.

The sudden disappearance of Mrs. Hochstadt from her home at Owosso has heen solved. Mrs. Hochstadt, when seen by a reporter, stated that her husband forcibly drove her from the house at hight. She wandered about for some tip and when found by friends was in a sorry plight. She was nearly frozen and starved, having hardly enough to protect her from the bitter cold. Her shoes con-sisted of an old, cast-off pair of her husland. She asked for shelter and help, that she might get to her home at Ypsil-anti. Her brother came on from Ypsil-anti and took her home.

A Mean Woman

The announcement that Mrs. Polly Dix-on, who died in Pulaski Monday, was the oldest woman in Jackson County, with the exception of Mrs. Torrens, caused County Superintendent Hawley to enter a demurrer. He states that Mrs. Mo-zettee, an inmate of the county house, is not only the oldest, but one of the meanest women in the State. She is 100 years of age and glories in the assertion that she is "as mean a woman as God ever put breath into." Some time ago, a Mrs. Reynolds, aged 89, was also taken to the county house. The latter also has a reputation tation for crankiness, and the superin-tendent conceived the idea of putting the two in the same ward. For weeks they fought with tongues and hands at every opportunity, says the superintendent, but finally Mrs. Mozettee pleaded to be removed, promising to be the best inmate of the house if separated from Mrs. Reynolds. They were separated, and the old lady is as docile as a kitten. still claims that her intention to hold the record for meanness is good, but that Mrs Reynolds outdoes her in vitality.

They Came to Blows.

Dr. Tyson Smith, of Newaygo, and
Harry Mitchell indulged in a free-for-all fight on the streets. Mitchell has been living in one of Dr. Smith's houses and is alleged to have been slow in paying rent, and the doctor garnished the Chicago and Western Michigan Rulway. for whom Mitchell worked. Smith ha a valunble Jersey cow poisoned last month, and he accuses Mitchell of doing the poisoning. They met on the street, and after a few words they came to olows. The doctor was knocked down three times, and friends picked him up from the gutter. Mitchell had a stab in the check just below the eye, caused by a corkscrew the doctor had. Dr. Smith is a member of the county board of schoo examiners and a brother of Judge Smith,

One Happy Democrat. Charles Glaser, the West Bay City city comptroller, must vacate his office and make room for the Democratic candidate. James A. Scott, who is declared to have been elected by one vote. Scott is perhaps the happiest man in town. He will ask the common council to pay him the salary that is due him for twenty-one months' idleness when he should have months inteness when he should have been filling the place occupied by Glaser. His claim for back salary is \$2,100. On the other hand, Glaser may be asked to fork over that amount to the city, and will in all probability refuse to do so, on the ground that he has given his services, to West Bay City and could not be ex-pected to work for nothing, after having been declared elected by the board of can-

Had Their Nerve with Then The other day three men entered the store of Cutler & Lauster, at Ionia, and one of them asked to look at some shoes. After looking the stock through he failed to find anything to suit him, but asked to have a bill changed. Mr. Culler, who was alone in the store, stepped to the safe and got the necessary change and handed it to him. Another of the party expressed a desire to look at some boots, and while he did so the two wandered aimlessly around the store. On going to the safe later Mr. Cutler found it had been robbed of about \$390, about half cash and the remainder in checks.

Encounter with an Insane Man Deputy Sheriff T. E. Hatch, of Bay City, was called to Monitor Township to take charge of John Albert Zeigler, an Insane man. Ziegler did not propose to come with the officer and attacked him with an ax. The deputy finally got him to with an ax. The deputy finally got him to drop the weapon, but was astonished to see him draw a knife and threaten to cut his heart out. After a time the mani-ae was disarmed and brought into the ity. He is now at the county iail. He will be taken to the asylum at Pontiac, as he is considered dangerously insane.

Twill Take Money. Food Commissioner C. E. Storrs, in hi annual report, complains of insufficient funds. In ten years he has been able to pay for the analysis of but 56 samples, of which 38 proved to be adulterated, and there was nothing left with which to push prosecutions. Michigan is a dumping push prosecutions. Alteringan is a dumning ground for impure food from all parts of the country. Mr. Storrs thinks he has accomplished something in discouraging the importation of such food. He asks an appropriation of \$15,000 for the next two years.

Record of the Week. H. Hiller, of Dansville, was run ove

by a heavy wagon and may die.

The school building at Dryden was bro ken into the other night and about \$40 worth of books stolen. No clew to the thieves. A white pine tree was recently cut near

Lupton, from which were taken seven 16-foot logs, or 112 feet. The tree measures five feet and four inches across the About a year ago Orion A. Fisher, a Wayne kid aged 17. married Minnie D. Carpenter. Now he wants a divorce, alleging that he was too young to marry.

He should be soundly spanked. The cap of joy to the average St. Joseph resident is now filled to overflowing, caused by the action of the Big Four Railway in putting on a new train designated as "the court house flyer."

Marshall had a midnight horsewhip-ping escapade that is wrapped in mys-ty. Two fellows knocked a third lown, while a fourth plied a big whip A girl's name was heard above the melee Henry Ashling, an Adrian tinsmith committed suicide because his wife left him on account of his dissipation.

Mortgages to the amount of over \$5,000 have been filed by the Pomeroys, dealers, of Manistee, to seeme

The Kalamazoo board of supervisors audited some interesting bills which grew out of the De France trial. Frank E. Knappen was allowed \$25 for settling a bill of exceptions; Sheridan F. Master for procuring Con Britt, his papers, etc., \$42.10; J. W. Osborn, for brarding Con Britt, and a detective firy days, \$10. Britt will be remembered as an important witness in the case, who lived in Detroit.

Some one entered the grain elevator at Ovid the other day and carried away clo-

er seed valued at \$45. The board of regents of the University of Michigan voted to accept the resigna-tions of the homeopathic professors.

At St. Joseph Martin Brechtite's hous and all its contents were burned, entalling a loss of nearly \$3,000, partially insured Rey. F. Nelson Glover, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bay City, has withdrawn his resignation, harmony having been restored.

Burt Cameron and Richard Van Dil lon, of Grand Rapids, quarreled during a snowball fight. Cameron stabbed Van Dillon, inflicting fatal injuries.

A body, supposed to be that of Gottlieh Wagh, of Warsaw, Ind., was found in an abundoned house near Cheboygau, He

was probably suffocated by coal gas. It is said that great distress exists among the poorer people in Muskogon and Ottawa Counties, and many are suffering for want of proper food and clothing.

In his annual report State Oil Inspector McMillen says that during 1894 19,000, 000 gallons of oil were inspected, and the net revenue to the State was \$14,000.

Friends of Harry Stevenson, who dis-appeared from Prescott a week ago, fear he has been murdered. He was a lumber obber and his clothes have been found. Daniel Weber, a young attorney of Benton Harbor, recently acquitted of passing worthless checks, is now accused of forgery. His whereabouts are un

The trustees of the Ann Arbor High school rescinded the rule forbidding stu-dents to become members of fraternities and the six suspended students will be re-

Albert W. Fairchid, formerly of Dear ton, and for thirteen years on inmate of the Kalainazoo insane asylum, hanged himself with a handkerchief fastened to window screen. Twins were recently born to Mr. and

Albert W. Fairchild, formerly of Ben-

Mrs. Newell Case, of Battle Creek. One was born at 11:55 o'clock Monday a'ght, Dec. 31, 1894, and the other at 12:05 clock Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, 1895. The law faculty of the University of

Michigan expelled one student for ing unseemly noises and suspended two others. The dean has given notice that more will follow such outbursts in the future. A young man of Addison, while work-ing in the yard of his home the other day, picked up a gold ring. When the rest of

the family saw it, they identified it as one which another member of the family had ost fifteen years ago,

At Manistee Thorvald Peterson, book-keeper for the Manistee and Grand Rup-ds Railroad, was arraigned on four charges of forging orders for money on the Manistee and Grand Rapids Railroad Company. He pleaded guilty, and was neld for trial.

held for trial.

Several weeks ago the charitable Buttle Creek ladies sent boxes of ciothing and \$30 in money to the suffering poor in Nebraska. The Michigan Central carried the goods free, but Nebraska railronds charged freight. The same thing is true of many other courtilutions from Michigan. of many other contributions from Michigan, and the freight in some cases was a heavy burden for the sufferers. George B. Culp, of Battle Creek, rais rumpus in a letter to the Nebraska Gov ernor, and the railroads have refunded he freight charges.

The annual meeting of the Millers' State Association, the leading State as-sociation of its kind in the United States, was held in Lansing. The weekly reports show that the appropriate head of the state of the sta ports show that the association has during the year shipped 536,062 barrels of flour the year shipped 535,662 barrels of flour and 17,888 totis of feed to points outside the State. This exceeds the amount re-ported for 1893 by 1,483 barrels of flour and 5,478 fons of feed. The average prices received for the year were \$2,67, for straight flour, \$3,29 for patent, \$14.36 for bran, \$15.88 for middlings, and 51 cents for wheat. This is shout 50 cents cents for wheat. This is about 60 cents less for flour than 1893, with the price of ced a few cents better than for that year

The annual meeting of the West Michian Agricultural and Industrial Association was held at Grand Rapids. The treasurer's report showed the receipts of the last fair to have been \$11,673, and \$263 remains on hand after paying all ac-counts, except \$1,700 in debts brought forward from the previous year. Presi dent Hart said the time had passed for purely agricultural fairs, and that to be s uccess in the future the annual exhibi ion must be an exposition open for at east two weeks. These directors were elected: S. S. Bailey, East Paris, E. B. Dikeman, Grand Rapids, John Lossiter, Caledonia; L. B. Townsend, Ionia; and Charles W. Johnson, Greenville. At the chartes by Johnson, Greenthe. At the necting of the new board of directors later the election of officers was deferred until March 1, when a committee will report the result of a conference with the man-agers of the State Fair relative to a pro-posed consolidation of interests in a fair o be given this year.

The Michigan monthly crop report for January shows that the number of bush ls of wheat reported marketed in Decen er was 1,494,736, and for five months August to December-6,235,103 hushels or 1,663,932 bushels less than in the same months last year. The average condition of live stock is reported thus: Horses, 94; sheep and cattle, 95; and swine, 97 per The average price of wheat Jan. 1 was 50 cents; corn. 46 cents; oats. 32 was 50 cents; corn. 46 cents; cats, 32 cents per bushel, and hay \$7.05 per ton. The average price of fat cattle was \$2.94 of fat hogs \$3.96, and of dressed pork \$4.97 per cwt. The average price of horses, 3 years old and over, were \$60.77; mileh cows, \$27.91 per head; sheep, 1 year old and over, \$1.64; hogs, 1 year old and over, \$8.70. There has been a decline in all fairs products as noted in cline in all farm products named in the report, except corn and oats. Corn is 3 cents and oats 1 cent per bushel higher than one year ago. The loss on wheat is 5 cents per bushel; fat cattle, 16 cents; fut hogs, 73 cents; and dressed pork, \$1.10 per cwt. Horses, 3 years and over, have de-clined \$15; milch cows, \$1.82; sheep, 1 year and over, 32 cents; and hogs, 1 year nd over \$1.40 per headar.

Frederick Schlier, a tailor of Ann Ar-bor, was killed by a Michigan Central train two miles from the city. It is sup-posed that he threw himself in front of the train to commit suicide, as he had made several other attempts.

At Adrian, the marshal entertained six-teen tramps at the lockup the other night and run the whole gang before a justice in the morning, who directed the platoor to turn their backs upon the city or take a trip. 10, the house of correction. The "weary Willies" were given a breakfast at the bakery before they stared on their journey.

As a result of the fight with Indian lubs between Dr. Moorman, husband of the president of the Woman's Christian he president of the woman's Charles Temperance Union home at Grand Rap-ds, and Janitor Carson, Mrs. Moorman and other officers have resigned. Mrs and other officers have resigned. J. A. McKee is temporarily at the head o he institution.

Negotiations have been concluded for the purchase of the gas plant and fran-chises in Grand Rapids by the syndicate which controls the La Clede Gas Light Company of St. Louis, the Columbus Gas Light Company, and the East River Gus Company of New York. The price is \$1,200,000, just double the original capi-

FANCIES OF FASHION.

GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

arge Displays of New Fabrics for the Coming Season Are Already Seen-Furred from Chin to Toe-

Dame Fashion's Decrees.



year or mere ex-perimental efforts on the part of the manufacturers. The last is the shrewd guess, and anyone is safe to buy a little of whatever new thing strikes her fancy as being par ticularly pretty. Thus she will have a hand in making the fashion for the coming season, for the output when goods are really on the market will be made considerably in accordance with the impression the new things seemed to make in the January experiment The prices set at first are really reasonable, because the manufacturers desire that an impulse to buy shall not be curbed by highness in price.

Costliness is not feared in the current and established modes, however, and even if a gown is planned from goods of moderate price, its making must be so elaborate or its fit so nearly perfect as to wipe out the saving in materials. No better illustration of this can be liad than the present styles in traveling gowns, which are ordinarily considered to be one of the most simply arrayed items of the wardrobe. The really swagger material for them now is plaid serge, and on learning this most anyone would think the way was clear for a dress of moderate cost, but to possess a gown correctly made of this stuff is guarantee of the size of the wearer's dressmaking bill. This is because only a Frenchman or the most expensive na tive talent can put plaid together to give the right effect, which suggests that the gown was woven, plaids and all, right on the figure. A plaid cut by one less skillful has the general look of a crazy quilt, and that will not do.

In street dresses extravagance is well up to the mark set by traveling costumes, with the difference that expen sive stuff or making may be left out i



FURRED FROM TOE TO CHIN.

the dress include some novel feature t act as a magnet for feminine attention. Fur is the stuff that swells the cost of most elaborate outdoor dresses, and very often it is so applied as to com-blue great expense and ingenuity in one costume but a single bit of unusualness will suffice without the pelt, as in the simple dress of the first picture. Here it is the odd velvet collar and re vers that dominate. They are edged with narrow galloon, and beneath then Here shows a vest of pleated satistimmed with several narrow bias vel vet folds. The bodice comes inside the skirt and is held by a draped velvet belt Godet pleats take up the fullness of the skirt, whose front is ornamented by fancy steel buttons. Amazon cloth is the dress goods.

The economical woman can make a very little fur serve to point a whole costume, but economical women do not set the fashions, and they will do well at the start to watch closely the way furs are utilized by those who can afford all that is needed of them. Witthe latter lucky ones it must be a rare skin that is used sparingly. A bit of ermine may give the necessary final touch of elegance to a limitsome street turn-out, and it may be put into the little collarette that is worn about the shoulders, or it may be just a head and



HAIR OR GRASS CLOTH NEEDED FOR THE SHAPE.

tail on the toque, but more skins must make a blgger showing, and the others may be permitted to do so if the wearer likes. The next picture shows to what magnificence out apparent di good taste may attain. This is a prin-fifty-two years.

cess dress of sapphire-blue cloth, made with a wide skirt arranged in funnel pleats. The bottom is garnish ed with a trellis of gold cord on the blue cloth, surmounted by a parrow fur band. Trellis bands without the fur edging show on the sleeves, the fur being left for the wrist. But over shadowing even this is the deep fur collarette, with its two long tabs touching the bottom of the skirt. This is finished with a fitted standing collar and is lined with sapphire-blue quilted satin. The most matches it and should be small, for it is safe to wear a "barrel" must only when there

is little fur trimming on the dress. Fur is left out cutirely in the compo sition of the next pletured gown, but there is so much newhess in the dosign that it is not missed. Then the fabric is Russian green velours, so there is not much need for adding richness. The arrangement of the wide skirt is one that demands a haircloth lining, and inside that the dress maker puts pale-green watered silk the patron not daring to say her nay, dest she be accused of striving for economy. On the outside it is trimmed it the sides with birge jet flaps ending in long fringes. The bodice is fitted and has no belt, being hooked to the skirt all around the waist. Down the front it hooks beneath a large double box-pleat of velvet, ornamented in the center with fancy jet outtons. Leep jet straps come over the shoulders, and the ample sleeves have long jet cuffs Altogether it is the kind of a get-up that a woman will call simply stunning, and fet be at the moment of speaking alive to every one of its eanties.

The market is flooded with fur caps, and among them are all sorts of soft



AN EXTIRELY NEW CAPE.

brown furs called this and that sort of seal. Truth to tell, they all look pretty nuch alike, though Alaska or the rea seal costs many times what the electric. French and Chinese kinds do, but the imitation seals wear every bit as well as the real ones, which is not say ing much. More important than the question of wear is that of the result of all this inditation, and it will surely be that other furs will take the choice place of seal. Otter seems to be all ready, although cruine is this year the really elegant thing. Ermine needs to be used carefully, or the effect lining to velvet, only a deep collar and other finishing showing on the right side.

Astrakhan is used for trimming of allother furs, and also for street gowns. The latter idea is carried out with a skirt that is astrakhan from the hem to the knees and a bodice all astrakhan opens over a vest of brondeleth. Nothblack or in black astrakhan combined with blue cloth, dull green or gray. When snipped to bits and used as edging it is also very ornamental. A good idea of a tasteful way of employing it s given in the next illustration, where it is put on black broadcloth. The waist is double-breasted and has two rows of cloth-covered buttons. Over it and extending to the sleeves comes a



A DRESSY SLEEVE.

new sort of cabe, opening in front and at the sleeves, dark green velvet straps and buttons serving as frogs. A bund of this velvet edged at top and botton with fur comes around the bottom of the skirt, which is godet pleated. The skirt is slashed and ornamented to accord with the bodice, and the fur edging is applied as indicated. A standing collar of cloth edged with velvet i added, and buttons and a strip of fur go on the sleeve cuffs. Few designs necessitate as much fur edging as this many have not more than a third as conomize after all.

It's a sleeve and a dainty one that makes distinct the final street dress shown here. Its draping is accomplished and held by a black passemen terie ornament in a way that gives a thoroughly novel effect. The rest of the bodice is made of white moire, slightly gathered at the neck and waist where it is finished with a plain watered silk belt. It is garnished with a black cloth yoke having tabs in and back which are hooked to the belt. The xoke is embroidered, and the collar is a white watered silk ruff. The black cloth gives the plain skirt, and it is

taffeta. Copyright, 1895.

The great artesian well at Grenelle France, has been flowing stendily, without apparent diminution of volume, for

DOINGS AT LANSING.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGIS-LATURE.

in Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws-From the Time Hos Bean Occupied During the Past Week.

The Law-Makers.

The Law-Makers.

Both Houses of the Legislature Tuesday afternoon voted for United States. Senators. James M. McMillan received the entire vote of the Legislature for the long term and Julius Cesar Burrows vyas elected for the term of four years. John Donovan, of Bay, the only Democratic member, voted for McMillan, thus making his election unanimous. For the short term, however, he declined to vote for Burrows, and cast his ballot for John Strong, of Monroe, the nominee of the for Burrows, and cast his ballot for John Strong, of Monroe, the nominee of the Democratic party, in the State convention at Grand Rapids last June. An attempt to addetrack all municipal legislation until after the bills prepared by the municipal commission should be disposed of, failed in the House, that body refusing to concur in the resolution passed by the Senate last week. The House passed a bill amending the charter of the city of Detroit. The general bills prepared by the commission will be pushed in the hope that future municipal legislation may be cut short and a long session of the Legis. cut short and a long session of the Legislature avoided.

lature avoided.

The two houses of the Legislature met in joint session Wednesday noon and James H. McMillan and Julius Cesar Rarrows were formally declared elected Burrows were formuly declared elected United States Senators from Michigan. In the evening a reception was tendered the Governor, Senators Burrows and McMillan, Schuyler S. Olds, John Patton, Jr., and the members of the Legislature. It was conducted on a grand scale, and the State solons were given an elaborate the State solons were given an elaborate banquet. The Legislature has arranged a long adjournment for the purpose of allowing the committees to visit the State institutions located in the Upper Peninsula. Very little legislation is being ground out.

The Senate Thursday concurred considerable discussion; in the House resolution for the usual ten-day adjournment to give the State institution committees time to visit them. A resolution was adopted limiting the mileage of visiting committees to 3 cents per mile and expenses to \$3 per day. The House also adopted a sweeping resolution, introduced by "Farmer" Keinpf, of Washtenaw, requiring the heads of the several tenaw, requiring the heads of the several departments to make a detailed report of the number of clerks employed, salaries suid, how long employed, their previous occupation, average number of hours perday, they are occupied, whether the employment be permanent or temporary, the amount paid for clerk hire annually, and on estimate of how much will be required ng two years.

The Legislature was in session less than an hour Friday. The Senate adjourned and the House followed suit after a twenty-minute session. The members flitted at once to prepare for the start for the upper peninsula on the biennial junket. Several legislative hearts were broken, however, by the passage of a resolution-limiting the mileage of junketers to 3 cents per mile and their expenses to \$1.30 per diem. The following nominations were sent to the Senate by Governor Rich: George W. Hill, Saginaw, State Inspector of Salt: Freeman B. Dickerson, Detroit, member of State Fish Commission; Geo. member of State Fish Commission; Geo. A. Hart, Manistee, Trustee of Northern Asylum for the Insane; Arthur R. Loomis, Major and Military Secretary; James E. Vincent, Laneer, Major and Judge Advocate: William A. Gavett, Detroit; Frank H. Latta, Battle Creek; Barnard S. Kauffman, Marquette, and Barnard S. Kauffman, Marquette, and Lou Burt, Detroit, Colonels and Aides

An Early Visitor to Japan.

The adoption of European customs by the Japanese is not so recent as generally believed, but dates back about ing could be more stylish, either in all four hundred years. In 1597 Holland equipped a fleet to explore the extreme orient. The chief pilot of this fleet was an Englishman named Adams, and of the five vessels which set out the one which he directed alone reached Japan. The ship was attacked by the Japan-ese and the crew made prisoners, but, in 1600, the mikado, recognizing in Adams a man of superior intelligence, gave him freedom and a patent of nobility, and admitted him to his court.

Adams rapidly rose in wealth and rank. He taught the Japanese how to build vessels upon European models, and showed himself so indispensible that he was never allowed to return to ... his own country. Though he had a wife and family in England, he married a rected that his fortune be divided between his two wives.

Much Virtue in an "If." If the Atlantic were lowered 6, 564 cet the distance from shore to shore would be only half as great, or 1,500

would be only half as great, or 1,300 miles. If lowered a little more than three miles—say 19,680 feet—there would be a road of dry land from Newfoundland to Ireland. This is the ridge on which the great Atlantic cables are laid. The Mediterranean is comparatively shallow. A drying up 660 feet would leave three different seas, and Africa would be joined with Italy, The British channel is more like a pond, which accounts for its choppy waves.

A Judicial Opinion.

A Texas Judge recently aquitted a man who was arraigned for swindling lawyer. He urged the man had probably attempted to get even with the he must have failed .- Adams (Mass.)

Facts in Few Words.

There are in this country 182,71 miles of steel rails and 38,017 of iron. country 182,710 Ronie reached its greatest size during the fourth century of our era, when its population was estimated at 3,500,000.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece in Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

The art of ruby making is now extensively practiced. The gems thus produced are known to the trade as "Geneva," and are largely used for eweling watches During the Roman Empire a poll tax

was paid by every inhabitant, tolls were exacted on the public highways, here were duties on corn, on legacies, and at one time on incomes, and heavy fees were demanded for privilege of becoming a Roman citizen.

Twenty thousand dollars was paid by the Government to the Sac and Fox ndians, and a week later wh blers and bunco men, who Do no. close behind the Government pay agents, were in possession of practically the whole amount.

Bir John Thompson, the late Premier of Canada, left an estate of but a few thousand dollars. He was a man whom New York police officials could not un-

Automatic hanging is well enough but give us an automatic police machinery, by which a man can arrest himself just as he is about to commit the murder.

The noble animal doesn't mind being driven out of business by the trolley, but he will be sure to draw the line on movement to popularize horse

Boss Platt, of New York, has left Dr. Parkhuist's church and now worshins elsewhere. A good many people be-lieve in preaching against sin in the abstract, but object when the pastor attacks their own personal sins.

A real estate boom is on in ancient Palestine. The railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem has proved paying property, and now the company proposes to build an extensive system of docks at Jaffa for the accommodation of ships that go that way.

The Pacific Ocean covers 67,000,000 of the 188,000,000 square miles comprising the earth's surface, and the Atlartic rolls over 31,000,000 more. When Mr. Bull annexes all the remaining odds and ends of dry land he will go into extensive pumping operations.

Chicago citizens are indulging in some wondering comment of the prompt arest of the three murderers of Policeman Duddles. If a private citi-zen is killed by footpads or burg'ars, It is a toss-up whether or not the mur-derer is ever apprehended, or if he does not escape on trial. But in the Duddles case, word went out from head charters that the murderers must be brought in dead or alive, and in less than twenty-four hours they were all in custody. The public draws a strange inference that the life of a bluecoat is held in higher regard by the police than that of a private citizen

It should be said in praise of St. Paul that a recent trip, including visits to several other cities, of several alder-men, to investigate the garbage question, was not a junket at the public ex-pense. A St. Paul newspaper says that the aldermen "paid their own expenses they exercised their own judgment; they asked no favors either at home or abroad, and they returned fully quali-fied to talk and act intelligently on this important subject." This is indeed a creditable showing, and it is so wide a departure from a common though scan-dalous custom that it should be exploited as evidence of good citizenship and for an example.

Conan Doyle's latest story, "The Parasite," describes the case of a young professor in a medical college, who is brought under hypnotic control by a woman, with consequences to himself which are ony prevented from ending in absolute insanity or in crime, by the sudden death of the woman herself. The first impression received in read ing the story may be that it is exagger ated and improbable; a second, and perhaps more just one, that it really shows what the hypnotic craze may grow into, if allowed to have its way, and work mischief after its own pa ture. Facts of actual occurrence appear to justify this apprehension, at least so far as to indicate possibilities of instigation to crime, or perulcious consequences inherent in the thing it self, such as will justify measures of prevention in some form.

Bandits are becoming extraordinarily enterprising. Time was when they were content to "hold up" individuals and take what they could get. Then they began, "holding up" people by the stageload, and when that became tame they took a trainload at a time, forcing every one to give up his or her valuables. That in its turn became too mild and then nothing less than an expres messenger would do them. Watches and jewels were scorned, and they would have nothing but cash, which the messenger was usually compelled to take from the safe in the express car. It seemed for a short time then as if the limit had been reached, but it had not. Those old bandits took the money, but they always left the while a gang that appeared in Texas recently took both safe and money.

And now it is hard to say where this business will ston. Will they take the car itself the next time? If so, of course the time after that it will be in order for them to take the whole train. Then, if it goes much farther, cities will have to be kept in safety deposit vaults.

Russia, it is reported, repudiates ab-

solutely the notion that she should in-

tervene to protect the Armenian Chris

tians from Turkish barbarity, and this

is quite naural and entirely just. Why should Russia intervene? England is responsible for the Armenian massa cres. She is morally and politically just as much responsible for them a she could be if she had planned and executed them. They are part of the inevitable consequences of what she did when she, backed by Germany bullied and forced Russia into accept ing the treaty of Berlin as a settlement of the Russo-Turkish war, substituting it for the settlement of the treaty previously made between Russia and Turkey. If the settlement of that war which Russia had compelled Turkey to accept had been carried out there would never have been any more mas sneres of Christians in Armenia. But there would have been also an astonishing loss of British prestige, and so England worked to substitute a treaty of her own making for the other, and succeeded. British prestige was saved. but when Disraeli returned from Ber lin, having secured what was called "hence with one " as hel uncon-sciously provided for dose very mas-sacres, England is responsible for the m

Why should Russia lift a finger to Juice off of their white fronts, and our lighten that responsibility. of their whishers.

A disgusted newspaper man who has ust quit the business gives the follow ing tale of woe as his reason for doing "A child is born, the doctor in at tendance gets \$10, the editor notes it and gets 0; it is christened, the min-later gets \$4, the editor gets 00; it marles, the minister gets another fee, the ditor gets a piece of cake, or 000; in the course of time it dies, the doctor gets from \$5 to \$10, the minister gets another \$4, the undertaker gets \$25 to \$50, the editor publishes it and receives

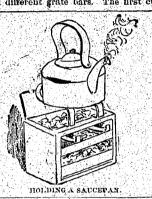
Captain Howgate's counsel pleads he statute of limitation in answer to the indictinguts against his client. Of course, for the statute of limitations to bar proceedings it must run in such cir-cumstances that prosecution might at chibstances that prosecution might at any time have been able to lay hands upon the delinquent. If the delin-quent is a furitive from justice the statute does not run. Consequently the Government responds to this plea that Captain Howgate was a fugitive, and his counsejulleges that he was not. Argument is to be heard upon this in a few days. It will probably call up and may ventilate all the details of a report heard from time to time that during all the period when Howgate was at large the Government was in formed of his whereabouts and could have taken him into custody, but retrained from doing so because some persons in office did not care to face the disclosures that would be insep trable from a trial.

UTILITY FROM THE GRATE FIRE

A Device by Which One Can Get Prac-tical Use from It. Here is a scheme for getting practical utility out of an open grate. It



comes in different sizes and shapes to fit different grate bars. The first cut



shows the patent trivet, while the sec and displays it in place to support a



HEATING AHANDIRON. kettle, sauce pan, frying pan or similar utensil. It also makes an ideal support

A Fingerless Family.

In a Lincolnshire family in England, lives a family who suffer under the curious deformity of being fingerless. This peculiarity does not appear to be one of those freaks of nature which may appear in one individual, and not be transmitted to the next generation. From what can be learned, the singuas existed in the family so far as history or tradition extends, and there seems at present no signs of its dying out, as the grandchildren are as

devoid of fingers as their grandsire. The hands of this remarkable family resent the appearance of having had the fingers amputated, or chopped off roughly and unevenly below the second joint, leaving a short stump. There is no nail or hard substance, and were it not for the absence of anything like a cicatrice a casual observer would conclude that the defect was due to an accident; but, as though nature had at-tempted to compensate for the absence of fingers, the thumbs are abnormally large and strong.

The family are in other respects fully endowed by nature, and do not appear to suffer the disadvantages the absence of fingers might be expected to entail. One of the daughters, aged 20, can write, sew, knit, and is in every way as dex-terous and accomplished as other girls of her age and station. When asked if he "did not find it awkward to be fingerless," she replied:

"Not If you had never had fingers you would not know you needed them.

The only drawback that seems to be occasioned is the curiosity the obsence of fingers evokes from strangers.

Wants the Doctors to Advertise.

The editor of a paper in the eastern annt of the State has made an an nouncement that henceforth he will never preface the name of a physician professional title. stead of saying, "Dr. Sawbones was among those present," he will say, "A. B. Sawbones was present." He does this on the ground that medical othics discountenance advertising, and holds that the prefix "Dr." is an advertise ment of a calling. "There is no more he argues, "why I should speak of Dr. Sawbones in the news reports than of Grocer Jones, or Lawver Smith, or Hotelkeeper Brown. If any practitioner wishes to see himself set down in this newspaper as a doctor. our advertising columns are at his disposal."—Buffalo Courier.

My Vale ought to come along next, garrison, town its strategic position and the the new bow to keep tobacco has seen greatly, straight each by the judge off of their shirt fronts, and out Harlesh to whom are due its modern M. Vale a ight to come along next,

A CITY OF INTEREST.

QUEBEO, ITS HISTORY AND AS-SOCIATIONS.

Once the Bulwark of French Power It Passed After Memorable Sieges Under English Domination-Some of Tta Scenery.

The City To day.

There are few cities in North America the history of which by more interesting than that of Quebec, and perhaps none which are provided by nature with such a fine and spacious har-bor. Originally intended and still maintained as a fortress, it has played an important part in the military annals of North America. For more than a century it was the balwark of French power on the continent, and then it passed into English hands to become the Gibraltar of Great Brit ain's ascendancy. It has stood many



FALLS OF MONTMORENCY

memorable sleges, and against its walls have broken the tides of French, English, Indian and American invasion. Before it, in 1759, the victorious Wolfe and the defeated Montcalam fell, and before it, too, the brave Montgomery, leading his scanty band of Americans was instantly killed. The scars of war still remain, but the flourishing city of the St. Lawrence is unmindful of them n its busy and extensive commercial and industrial life.

Quebec was founded in 1608 by Sam-uel de Champlain, the celebrated French geographer and navigator, and who gave to the beautiful sheet of water-Lake Champlain-the name it still bears. The early history of the settlement is the struggle waged for exis tence, in a new and unsettled land, against the inronds of the savage Iroquois, the Indian allies of the English colonists in what is now the United States, and the hereditary enemies of the Algonquins, the friends and allies of the French. In those long and disnstrous wars England and France exchanged many cruel blows, the scars from which may never be wholly henled. In 1629 Quebec fell into the hands of the English, but three years later it was restored to the French by the treaty of St. Germain en-Laye, together with the ill-fated Acadian Peninsula and Cape Breton. In 1600 it stood a memorable siege by Sir William Phips, royal Governor of Massachu setts. Phips was one of a family of 26 children and in 1684, while in England, was enabled to fit out an expedition in quest of a Spanish plate vessel which was wrecked off the Bahamas He succeeded in obtaining the treas ure in 1687 and on his delivery of it— \$3,000,000 worth—to the English treas ury he was knighted and made Gover-nor of Massachusetts. Soon afterward he captured Port Royal, N. S., and emboldened by success attacked Quebec. He was defeated, however, and after displaying himself, with Cotton Ma-ther, in the witchcraft trials was summoned to England, where he died in almost providential deliverance from



ONUMENT ERRCTED TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

the fleet of Sir Horenden Walker, an English admiral. He set sail from Boston with a powerful force to capture ec and bring the providence into subjection to England. But eight transports, containing nearly 1,000 men, were wrecked and lost on Egg Island in the lower St. Lawrence, and Quebec continued under the rule of France. In 1795 the colony of Ouchec. descried by France and left to strug-gic against all the powers of England, succumbed to the inevitable and the same day that saw Wolfe die in the arms of victory on the Plains of Abraham also saw his adversary in arms Montealm, receive his Intal wound. The following day the gallant Regulation general died, rejoicing that b ot live to see the surrender of Oue hee. Again in 1775 Quebec was men aced by the Americans. After the capture of Fort Chambly, St. Johns and Montreal by the Americans the forces or Gen. Montgomery and Arnold united and marched on Quebec. Too weak



to attempt a slege they decided on a coup de main, but a battery discharge insantly killed Montgomery and his discerted troops fell back in confision. Quabec was saved to the Brit-Although Quebec has ceased to be a

SONICALM'S HEADQUARTERS, DEAUFORT.

citadei and auriquinding walts, its case

mated forts and its armament of ri-fied artillery. It is one of the few, walled cities on the continent and is believed to be the strongest fortress in

warlike rast. There is much pictur osque scenery, also, and many objects of interest to the traveler. Perhaps the Montmorency Falls, in the Montmorency River, which falls into the St. Lawrence, eight miles below Quebec,

> Diseases in Gardens The past season has been particularly favorable to the existence and spread of the lower forms of fungous parasites,

still lower forms which now go under the general name of bacterial diseases. Under this latter expression we are now to class a twig blight in the apple and quince. In fire blight in the pear and some of its allies, and, we be-Heve, in similar cases connected other fruit trees. the pecullar organism effects an en trance into a por-tion of the tissue BLACK ENOT. tion of the tissue and then sends its influence in the form of a ferment throughout the whole

structure above the point attacked. Black knot is a fungous disease that s spreading rapidly throughout the ountry, and fruit growers should begin to take active measures toward eradicating it. All twigs and branches of cherry and plum trees which are affected should be cut off and burned as soon as these knots are discovered. Trees that have been neglected until

of a sewing machine or any other small apparatus that requires a mod erate force to set it in motion. Owing to this arrangement, each kick of the pedal is utilized, and the cyclist experiences the sweet satisfac-tion of knowing that, while training himself in view of a coming race he is also doing something useful. be seen, nothing could be better. But

is the greatest natural attraction

around Quebec. Near its mouth the river takes a perpendicular fall of 250

feet, with a width of 50 feet, and forms

one of the most beautiful cateracts in

the world. A cone of ice is formed

every winter below the falls and some times attains a height of 200 feet.

Quebec is yearly adding to the diversity of her industries, but her chief

business from the beginning of the century has been ship-building. As many as 20 or 30 vessels, of from 500

to 2,000 tons burden, are built during

MAKING HIM USEFUL

The Indoor Cyclist Is No Longer Sim-

ply an Ornament.
An ancient proverb very wisely recommends us to combine the useful

with the agreeable. The invention of indoor training machines for cyclists

permits of putting this proposition in practice in the happiest manner. For some time the question has been put

whether in-door bleycle training can be made of benefit to anybody? This

is evidently what was asked by the au-thor of the device shown in our engrav-

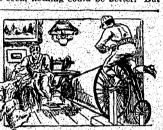
ing, and who, with much intelligence

and very appositely, has discovered a practical process of preventing a very appreciable source of energy from

In his system, the driving wheel, in

stead of revolving idly, is connected by an endless cord with the flywheel

remaining unemployed.



who would ever have expected to see the bicycle thus converted into an apparatus of domestic and practical utilty?-Scientific American.

Snake-Eating Snake.

winderful snake has been added to the collection of the Lordon Zoo This is the ophiophagus elaps, which Sir Joseph Fayrer denominates as "probably the largest and most formidable venomous snake known," growing, as it does, to a length of twelve or fourteen feet or more. The technical name ophiophagus means "snake-eater;" and there seems to be no doubt that the snake eats other ophidians, although it also devours birds, fish, frogs and other small quadrupeds.

It is found in India, Burmah and the Phillippines, in Java, Borneo and Su matra, and is more common in Bengal, Burmah, Assam and Southern In-dia than in the northwest and central part of the Indian region. The snake s a near relation of the famous cobra di capello, and, like the latter, posses ses a hood; which, however, is nar-rower than in the cobra. Most snakes get out of a man's way and will avoid rather than court an attack; but the snake-eater is said to be an aggressive ophidian, and not only attacks of its own free will, but will even pursue an

Good Horses Still Valuable Horses by the million, but of small value, are to be found in the United states. Many believe that the days of equine usefulness are about numbered. except in a limited way, owing to the wide use of electricity as a motive ower, and to the bicycle as a "roadster." As a result of present conditions. porsefical in most parts of the country s very cheap, and many farmers and breeders take a gloomy view of the situation. It is possible, however, that the borse market, like the fruit market is overburdened with common stuff, and that really good stock will still bring a fair price. Apropos of this view of the case, the Horseman, a fournal able to speak with some authority,

SEX'S: "Dealers in fine carriage and draft horses report a great scarcity of really desirable individuals; in fact, many complain that they experience much difficulty in filling orders. At the great marts a superabundant supply of common stock may be found any day of the year, but good carriage or conch horses, fine gentlemen's roadsters or heavy draft teams are scarce and bring fairly remunerative prices.

A Lord's Wine Bill.

Lord Clancarty, the husband of Belle Bilton of Drury Lane celebrity, is once more before the public, this time as the defendant in a suit brought by a wing nerchant against the peer for an unpaid wine bill. The case was decided against the earl, and he has been condemned to pay the full amount, together with heavy costs, running, with the judgment, to some \$4,000. Lord Clancarty endeavored by every means in his power to avoid paying this debt, and even went to the length of trying to saddle the responsibility of the account upon his former friend, Brown Cave, who was his partner in the ill-fated Junior Travelers' Club, which they founded. There is no earthly reason why Lord Clanearty should not now pay this judgment and all his other debts, since lie at present is in affluent circumstances, owing to his mother aving compromised the lawsuits which he brought against her by surrendering to him the larger postlen of the estates and money which had been left to her. and not to him, at the death of the late, ear).

er i de l'actionns desgr

REALRURALBEADING

North America. Both inside and with-WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEout the city are many landmarks of its PARTMENT.

> Black Knot, a Fungus Disease to Attention - Clean and Secure Well House-Winter Bread-Raising Box.

badly infested should be cut down and burned at once.

Feeding Corn Fodder. In a recent bulletin of the Maryland Experiment Station attention is called to the fact that the butts of the corn odder are very nearly as digestible as the tops and leaves. The waste in feeding long fodder is considerable but the idea that only the tops and leaves were valuable has been exploded by the experiments at this and other stations. At this time of the year when fodder is valuable, it is quite imortant that farmers should realize the real value of every part of the cornstalks. The cutting of fodder is in-tended to save waste more than to nake it more digestible, although the atter process may also be som helped by the operation. In bulletin 104, of the North Carolina Station, the loss occasioned by pulling corn fodder and leaving the stalks to rot in the field is treated at considerable length. The simplest way, it says, to get the most food out of the corn plant, is to cut close to the ground. As far back as March, 1893, the Maryland Station published a builetin on the same subject, in which it says that "an ordinary corn crop produces more dry matter and more digestible matter from an icre than a good crop of clover or the thy hay, the digestible matter in the odder alone being found to be equal to he digestible matter in two tons o olther clover or timothy hay. The correction one acre is worth more for

pared, than the corn ears from one Spraying Apple Trees.
The so-called apple-scab is one of the serious pests of American or chards, not only because it causes misshapen and undeveloped fruit, but because the affected trees suffer from defective foli-nge. When it is remembered that the age. fruit-buds of one year are all started the year before, the necessity for healthy foliage every year is apparent and it is plain that the fungus should be kept from trees on the off years, as well as on the bearing years. We have often given accounts of the effectiveness of the Bordeaux mixture against this disease, but it is a matter which every one ought to understand. Some inte experiments made at the Agricul-tural College of Missouri seem to show that the weaker solutions were about as effective as the stronger ones, and that the first spraying should be given very early, and be followed by at least three others. The second crop of scab, which appears on late apples, like the Jennetings, seems in this case to have been entirely prevented by spraying. Garden and Forest.

feeding purposes, when properly pre

Clean and Secure Well House. The advantages of a tight, well-made well house are so many that it is a wonder that so few are seen upon the farms of the land. They shelter the pump and make its period of usefulnes much longer than where it is exposed to the weather, and they in keeping the pump from freezing in



A WELL-PROTECTED PUMP.

winter. Moreover, where cattle or horses are watered at such a pump they oftentimes set their noses into such contact with the spout that one's pleasure in drawing drinking water from the same channel is lessened, to say the least. Such a house as is shown in the illustration, which is reproduced from the American Agriculturist, is inexpensive, but capable of serving its purpose admirably. It is just large enough to inclose the platform of the pump, and is constructed of matched boarding, nailed upon a light frame, two-by-two stuff being sufficiently stoufor this purpose. A trough is located outside, which keeps the pump, and the platform of the pump, entirely out of reach of cattle or horses. Feeding Young Animals

fool wasted but the animal's digestion and specimens, other dator, and there wand or rod about tout feet long and table presentently stunt characteristics and the trees left in a swinging the rod with a free arm move. and a more of the Straft of Georgical ed, never attaining the size that it more vigorous committee for subsewould had growth continued uninter- quent work."

ruptedly from the first. To feed young animals well there should be not onl nourishing feed, but it must be easily digestible. Some degree of succulence is important to prevent constitution: Either roots or custings should be part of the foot ration every day. The win ter feed of dry hay is extremely consti-Which Fruit Growers Should Give pating. Corn stalks and straw are less constipating than hay, but they are also less nutritious.

To Make Becswax. After the combs have been put through an extractor or crushed and strained through a thin cloth, the wax is put in a copper or porcelate-lined liettle with cold water enough to cover it, and boiled for half an hour or longer, if it seems necessary. When the ed and poured in a vessel previously dipped in cold water. To make a round cake of beeswax, pour the melted wax in a bowl that has been dipped in cold water. When cold it may be easily removed if the bowl was dipped in cold water. To make wax sheets, use a board three-eighths of an inch thick dampened with warm water, then dipped in the melted wax two or three times. The board is next put in water to cool a little while, after which it is taken out, the edges trimmed with a sharp knife and two sheets of wax peeled off. To make these wax sheets the wax must not be too hot, or it will crack.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Wintering Idle Horses.
There are a great many horses that have little to do this winter. With most men who keep a horse this will be regarded as a condition when poor, innutritious food that will barely sus tain life may be given without loss. This is a double mistake. The idle horse ought to be exercised daily, if he is brought out and driven a mile or two and back for nothing else than the . Then he must have the kind of feed that will make muscle. impossible to save muscle through the winter. Inaction makes it not merely flabby, but also wastes some of its substance. Two or three weeks ing and exercise after a winter of lazi-ness will not fit either horse or man to

do good work in the spring. For Winter Bread-Raising. There are few housekeepers in the colder latitudes who have not experi enced much trouble in securing a proper rising in yeast bread on cold nights The usual resource is a place for the dough behind the sitting room stove. If the fire is quite warm the raising process is either unduly hastened or a tough crust is formed over the dough, while if the fire goes out, as it frequent ly does, the dough is found in the morn ing entirely unrisen. A device for se curing a constant and even heat about the dough is shown in the illustration which represents a box, one side of which is a closely fitting door, within which is a shelf and a perpendicular partition, with an open space both above and below it. In one side are placed the dishes containing dough



and in the other a stone jug of hot water, the heat from which will rise and pass over the partition down around the dough, under the partition and so around the circuit again. A heavy blanket thrown over the box will aid in keeping the heat in.

At Least One Pound a Day. A good butter cow should produce at least one pound of butter per day. There are hundreds of cows which pro duce double the quantity, but where farmer has a herd he can just as easily procure a pound of butter from each cow as not, provided he will raise his calves and breed for butter producing qualities. Breeders of pure-bred stock would not keep a cow in the herd that even produced so small a quantity of butter as a pound a day.

Notes. D Hazen, of Leona, Donipha County, is said to be the largest grower of apples in Northern Kansas. From an orchard of eighty acres he sold 16.520 bushels of apples this year for

\$6,940. In keeping apples the thermometer should be used. Heat destroys more than does cold. The cellar should be kept as near 30 degrees as possible. The object should be to avoid alternate freezing and thawing, as changes cause more damage than anything

An artery of the horse can usually be folt where it crosses the curve of the ower jaw, or in the bony ridge above the eye. It should beat forty times a minute. If more rapid, hard and full, it indicates fever or inflammation; if

trouble. There is a wide range between gooddairy cows and the average. The average cows in the United States make 130 pounds of butter per year, while the good dairy cow yields from 350 to 400 pounds. There are whole dairy herds that make 400 pounds per cow annually.

The horse trots faster with a pneunatis tire, not only because he has less weight to draw, but because there is lost that vibration which is usually carried along the shafts to the horse's body, These vibrations weary his muscles and hamper his movements to a considerable extent.

The Government of the United States took a hand in road building for the first forty years of its existence. The Cumberland pike, crossing the States of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania. Obio. Indiana, and extending to Illinois, costing over \$6,000,000, was the work of the general Government.

crop of inferior fruit at non-paying

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRES,

mething that Will Interest the Invente Members of Every Household-Quain; Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Little Duisy's nother sent her to the store to get a fun, And when she entered, thus the kind proprietor began:



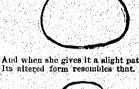
And what, my little lady, can I do for you to-day?" Please, sir," said she, "I want a thing to brush the warm away!

Little Charley as a Caterer Little Charley had said so much to his mamma about having "comething good" for the Christmas dinner that finally mamma suggested that he write n menu for himself, telling what he thought he would like. Charley was much impressed with the gravity of the task. He took three days to study on it, and finally offered mamma the

Furst Corse Forst Corse
Mince Pie.
Second Corse.
Pumpkin Pie and Turkey.
Third Corse.
Lemon Pie, Turkey and Cranberries Fourth Corse Custard Pic, Aple Pic, Chocolate
Cake and Plum Pudding.
Dessert.
Pic.

Charley's father is now fully con-inced that he will grow up to be a faous caterer.—Buffalo Express.

Funny Little Drawing Lesson Often our Susan likes to make The shape of this, some brend of cake

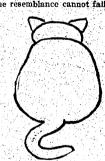




It much is like our tortoise cat



Give it but ears and a long tail, And the resemblance cannot fail.



It impresses itself as being striking. And gives a picture to Tom's liking.

—Mail and Express.

Novel Playthings. Cut a hole in a nut about a quarter of an inch in diameter. Cut out the ment in little pieces and shake out of the hole. By holding the nut against the lower lip and blowing into the hole a whistle dicates fever or inflammation; if of an amazing power can be produced.

by boring a small hole into one side and stopping it with the finger a kind of trill can be performed with some kind of nuts. By fastening several whistles of different pitch on a strip of wood a tune can be played on them. By hollowing a nut, leaving a hole at the too about half an inch in diameter. and the same size at the bottom cutting holes for eyes, nose and mouth and illuminating with a small candle, a grotesque jack-o'-lantern can be made. A face is cut upon the side of a large chestnut, lifting a portion of the shell for eyelids and cutting the lips to represent the teeth. A little bit of red paper is stuck in for a tongue. A napkin

is then placed over the top of a tumbler,

so as to form a depression. In this the

head is placed. The sides of the nan-

kin are then grasped by the hand on

the outside of the glass, and by moving

it slightly the head rolls about in a most

amusing manner. A little hat or feather

makes the head still more comical. This performed with an orange is a A fruit grower says on the subject of sight never to be forgotten. Cut out the eyes so as to show white, raise a irlthinning fruit on the trees: "There is wide difference between an enormous angular flap for a nose, thrust a short stick into the nut and dress as a doll, prices, with trees reduced in vitality, It makes a particularly good China boy nd sometimes broken down and un- if the queue is stuck on and a riss There is a double loss in the forming offed for work the next year, and a please put on for arms. By generic of young stock in winter is they are not expensely equal the former in bulk, quarter and with a kinfe and kept is cariffying as the Nationaly is the greatly exceeding it in size of individes stoking the annext one end or a phante ment the nut is thrown off and goes an

incredible distance.-- Harper's Bazar.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mish., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

A White Republican has been elect ed Spenker of the House of Representatives in old North Carolina.

The Fort Worth Gazette amends the song to read: "Grover, Grover, two years more of Grover; out he'll go, out he'll go, then we'll be in clover."

Bay County Supervisors have drawn

thousands of dollars for committee work, which, it seems, is illegal. The Supervisors are now preparing a bill to legalize such pay.

A supervisors' committee has found the books of County Treasurer Robr. at Petoskey, in bad shape. Every account for the past two years had to be gone over.

Hon J. U. Pritchard, Senator elect from North Carolina, is a staunch Re publican, and has been for years. He was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1888. He is a lawyer, and was born forty-two years ago in

Who caused the deficit in the tress nry? Every school boy knows that it was the present tariff tinkers of Congress. They antagonized Germany. France Belvinus Sonin, and other countries now interfering with American commerce. -Inter Ocean.

An American order for 300,000 pieces of woolen goods, one of the largest on record, has been placed in Bradford, Eugland, and the sheep of Texas, Ohio, Missouri, and other States are being sold for mutton at panic prices. Such is Democratic tariff reform .- Globe-

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

The Ionia County Supervisors have caught the spasm of virtue which is surging over the State, and are hot after illegal fees taken by Justices of the Peace and County officials.

Talk about "the cost of pensions to the men who saved the Republic. This administration in one year and nine months has cost the American people more than all the pensions from 1865 down to the date when the last soldier shall die. Any man can toke his pencil and figure it up and prove the assertion correct.-Inter-

The G.A.R. management of the proposed exposition at Kalamszoo next month is in luck. Gen. Alger will loan his war relics, while Speaker Crisp. Postmaster General Bissell and Senator Hill and 20 others of his colleagues have sent autographs. Senator Hill wrote: 'I am a Democrat. David B. Hill." -- Det. Journal

Nothing is more susceptible of positive demonstration than that a large supply of sound money is an imperative requirement of prosperity Those who teach a different doctrine, or who in pire such teaching, are men who deal in money and bank credit and to whose interest it is to make for bank credit may increase. - Ex.

John W. Finch, the outgoing trensurer of Oscoda county, is short \$3,400. He has turned his property, notes and mortgages over to his bondsmen, and they tendered the rame to the Supervisors, who refused to receive them in place of money. More work for lawyers and loss to the

It is said that when the United Jan. States Government moved to Washington in the year 1800 the property June was all carried in seven boxes, while the Chief Executive got lost in the woods in the neighborhood of Washington. Nearly a hundred years have passed and the Democratic party is representing the experience of John Adams. - Globe-Dem.

A dispatch from Washington says: The promotion of Hon. J. C. Burrows to the Senate by the Republican legis lature of Michigan, gave his friends in Congress much personal pleasure, but Oct. 1st, 1863. By Taxes collected when viewed from a strictly party point of view, the gap his departure Jan. 1st, '94 By Tax collected to the collected by Tax collected by Tax collected to the collected by Tax collected by when viewed from a atricity purpoint of view, the gap his departure Man. rank of the heaviest fighters, is not especially pleasing to Republicans.

The report of the Interstate Com merce Commission shows that Illinois Oct. 1st, 1883, To State & Co. kept to fill has more miles of railroad than any School fund other State. Pennsylvania comes next, and Texas has the third place Kaneas, lows and Ohio follow in the order named. New York is seventh Oct. 1st, 1833, By tax collected on the list. Then comes Michigan, March 31st, and Missouri. The total number of miles of road in the country is 176,461. and the aggregate number of employes is 673,602.-Ex.

PROCEEDINGS OF OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

ADJOURNED SESSION, JAN. '95.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the Roll call and full Board present. Moved by Supervisor I. H. Richard-

on that the report of the committee meettlement with County Treasurer be laid on the table. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that all the Bonds of county officers he presented to the Board by to-morrow

Motion carried. Moved by Supervisor Hickey to adlourn till to morrow at 9 a.m. Motion carried.

The bills as read by the Clerk were eferred to the committee on Claims and Avecuats.
F.P. RICHARDSON.

J. W. HARTWICK,

Chairman Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, Jan. 8th, 1895. Roll called and full Board present. Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The bills as read by the Clerk were

placed in the hands of the committee on Clauns and Accounts. Moved by Supervisor 1, H. Richardson that the petition of Hauna, and

Hartwick be accepted and adopted. Motion carried. Grayling, Jan. 8th, 1895. To the Hon. Board of Supervisors,

dentlemen: We will give the County of Craw ford \$20.00 for the use of the County Abstracts for the two ensuing years and will agree to keep them up in

JOHN HANNA, J. W. HARTWICK.

Moved by Supervisor, John J. Niederer that the petition of certain freeholders of Crawford County in regard to fish shutes be referred to a committee appointed by the Chair, which committee shall lay the same before the Pros. Att'y. for his opinion as to the law on the same, and report to this Board during this session.

Motion carried The Chair appointed John J. Higgins and John J. Niederer as the

Moved by Supervisor Annis that the report of the committee on Claims and Accounts be laid on the table till 3

p. 111.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the report of the committee on Finance be taken from the table for consideration ·

Motion carried. Moved by Supervisor Annis that the report of the committee on Finance and Settlement be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

Grayling, Jan. 8th, 1895. To the Hon. Chairman and Board of Supervisors of Crawford County. Gentlemen: Your committee on Finance and Settlement would respectfully submit the following as their report.

TOWNSHIP OF BALL, Oct '93. To State & Co. Tax kept fill School Fund Mar. 3d, '94, To Amt. pd, Town Treasurer.

Oct. 1st, 1893, Ry Jackson account 10.62 Taxes collected

TOWNSHIP OF BLAINE Oct 1st. 1893. To State & Co. Tax kept Mar. 1st, 94, To Grove & Blaine Settlement 67.04 Sept. Amt. pd. Town Treasurer 179.19

572,71 By Taxes collected Jackson account Taxes collected

TOWNSHIP OF FREDERIC Oct. 1st. 1893, To liquor tax Pd. T.T. \$ 160 67 kept to fill School fun Jan. 1st, '94 To Amt, Pd. T.T. Mar. Sist, ''

1709 72

Oct, 1st, " To Balance

By Tax collected

TOWNSHIP OF GROVE. March 81st, 1894, To Jakson account

By Blaine and Grove Settle June 1st, '94, By tax collected Sept.
Oct. By Balance

Oct. 1st, 1993. To State & Co. ta x kep

Oct. 1st. 1898. By tax collected Jan, 1st '94, Mar, 31st, '94, By Jackson Acct. By Tax collected 57 71

GRAYLING TOWNSHIP. Oct. 1st'93 To State. & Co. tax kept to fill School fund Oct 1st '93. To Liquor tax paid T. T. Sept. 'M To pd, T. T. Sept. 'M To Surrender of deed' Oct, '64 To Balance

By Liquor tax By 847 82 By tax collected By tax collected By tax collected

CENTRR PLAINS.
Oct 1 1893 To State & Co, tax kept
to fill School fund
March 1 1894 To Jackson Acct. 841 68 Oct 1 1883 By tax coll Jan 1 1894 By tax coll March 1891 By Jackson Acct March 1894 By tax coll

MAPLE FORRST.
Out 1 '93 To St & Co tax kept to
School fund
Mar 1 To Anit pd T T 1677 76

Oct 1 '93 By taxes col Jan 94 do Mar By Jackso June

BEAVER CREEK. Oct 1 '93 To State & Co tax kept to fill School fund Sept I '94 To Amt pd T T

1677 76

159 59

436 58

Oct 1 '93 By tax col Jan 1 94 do March 1 Jackson Acct

> GENERAL ACCOUNT. Sept 80, 1894 To Library fund do To Poor fund do To Contingent fund

> Sept 30th 1894 By Library fund do do By Institute fund do do By Contingent fund

9618 80 JOHN LEECE. J. M. FRANCES. WILSON HICKEY

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Committee on Finance obtain a settle ment with the County Poor Board up to Jan, 1, 1895, and report to this 123,84 to Jan, 1, 1895, and 5.94 Board during session. Motion carried.

To the Hon. Chairman and Board of Supervisors of Crawford county:

Gentlemen-The people of Crawford 123.41 county, having at the last general 123,84 election elected Wm. Woodburn to the office of County Treasurer, to succeed 509,37 Wright Havens, therefore it will be necessary for the Board of Supervisors to obtain a complete settlement with the present County Treasurer up to the First day of January, 1895, in order to enable him to turn over his office to his successor in office in proper shape, said settlement should be obtained at once by the Finance Commlites or other parties instructed to do so. Therefore I recommend that the Board take proper steps in regard to the aforesaid.

Dated this 7th day of January, A, D., 1895 JOHN J. NIEDERER. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson. That the Clerk and Register be appointed to assist the Finance Committee in making the final settlement with the Treasurer up to Jan. 1, 1895. Motion carried.

On motion of Sup. I. H. Richardson the Board adjourned till 2 p m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 8, '95. Roll called. Full Board present. Sup. F. P. Richardson in the chair. The bills as read were placed in the

hands of the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

On motion of Sup. J.J. Niederer the bonds of the county officers were read

by the Clerk

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the Chair appoint a special committee to examine the county officers' bonds and report to the Board as soon as possi-

Motion carried. The chair appointed the following committee: I. H. Richardson, J. E. Aunis and J. J. Niederer.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the report of the committee on Claims and Accounts be taken from the table for consideration, Motion carried.

(To be Continued.)



The Evening News, D ME

"The Great Daily of Michigan,"

A FULL-GROWN MAN. It has stood the test of public opinion for 21 years, progressing and growing in strength year by year, admired by publishers and all people for its fearless, manly attitude on all public questions, and for its intrinsic merit as a great newspaper.

Stands Head and Shoulders Above all Others.

THE EVENING NEWS.

DETROIT

A CENTS PER COPY. TO CENTS A WEEK. \$1,25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL. Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

WB HAVE IN.

Dennison's Imported Tissue

and

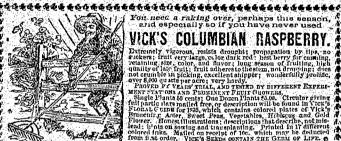
Crape Paper.

Lamp Shade Forms.

Wire, Stems.

&c., &c.

DAVIS' PHARMACY



VICK'S COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY. TED BY DIFFERENT EXPERI-

RUIT Guowriss, a Plants \$5.00. Circular giving ription will be found in Vick's tains colored plates of Vick's Tible Wheels and Gold JAMES VICE'S SONS, SEEDSMEN, Rochester, N. Y.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS. County of Crawford,

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.

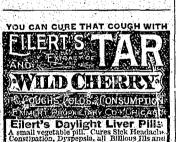
County of Cranford, SS.

At a session of the Probate Court of said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety five.

Present, William C.Johnson, Judge of Probate, In the Metter of the Estate of Lewis Ostrander, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verification of said estate may be franted to Wright Havens or some other suitable, person, and that year of the theory of the provided. The said of the provided of Perry Ostrander, the provided of Perry Ostrander, the provided of the provided of Perry Ostrander, and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided. The provided of Perry Ostrander, the provided of Perry Ostrander, and the helf-said estate of the hearthy of said potting, and the helf-said estate office, in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there have predicted and the persons in the said petition, and the hearthy of the present of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ostamoro of Said Allance a unwapaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. Way, C. JOHNSON, 1882.



For Sale by H. W. Evans.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE SELLULO 10 MARK.
They are the only Interlined Collars

and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID TRADE

ELLULO [] MARK. The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way TRAOF

TRADE

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if ong that has not above trace mark, it you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair.

Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. np or turned-down collar is wanted.
THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-20 Breadway, NEW YORK.

ASK OUR Furniture Dealer

for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's Sanitary Spring Mattress. If he cannot show it to you, write to us for catalogue-

416, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill. The ART AMATEUR. Best and Larcest Practical Art Magazine
The only Art Periodical awarded a

Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful. For 10 c. we will send to any one men-specimen copy, with superbooler plate a flor copying or framing and 8 supple-flor copying or framing and 8 supple-mentary pages of designs (regular price, 35c.) Or For 25 t we will send also . Painting for Be-MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

comore irray Washington.
Send inself, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of
charge. Our fee not due till patent, is secured.
A Pamphiet, "How to Obtain Patenta," with
names of ractual client J in your State, county, or
town, sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO. LEADING

Horse Radish. Olives.

Yellow Peaches.

Evergreen Corn.

String Beans.

Marrowfat Peas.

Lima Beans.

Red Cherries.

Strawberries.

Dried Beef.

Catsup.

Pickles, fancy.

Alaska Salmon.

Sardines in Mustard.

Blue-tack Mackerel. -

Diamond Tomatoes

The price of Apples is advancing, but we are yet

\$ 3,00 per Bbl.

2,00 per Bbl.

DEALS!

10 Cents

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

We have reduced the price of the following Cann-

ONE DIME A TIN,

TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. yesoofor a Kime. See Vick's Foral Guide. JAM'S VICK'S SONS, SEEDSMEN, ROCHESTER, N. 1. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS.

→> USE ®> ≪→

CREME DE LA CREME TOILET SOAP. COMPOSED OF Vaseline. Buttermilk & Witch Hazel

THE BEST SOAP IN THE MARKET FOR THE COMPLEXION.

10 CENTS A CAKE, 3 CAKES FOR 25 CENTS.

LUCIEN FOURNIER

DRUGGIST.

DON'T MISS THE

CLOSING OUT SALE!

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' and GENTS'

Furnishing Goods, and Rubbers.

R. MRYER & CO.,

Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1895,

LOCAL ITEMS

Go to Claggetts', for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this

Evaporated Sweet Corn, at Clag

Peter Aebli, of Blaine, was in town last Friday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go Claggetts'. o Wight's restaurant.

W. O. Braden went to Detroit, last

Monday morning. 50 Doz. Canned Corn going at 8 cts.

Hillman, Montmorency county, is to

have a Y.M.C.A. Fresh Candies for the Holidays, at Clargetts'.

Alpena Presbyterians will erect a 840 000 edifice.

California Dried Fruits, finest in the City, at Claggetts'.

Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour is all the go. Try it, at Claggette'.

P. Aebli, of Blaine, offers a good Milch C ow for sale, cheap.

Mrs. H. Bauman and child, of Lewiston, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson.

100 Dozen Eclipse Tomatoes, best in the market for 10 cents, at Claggetts.

Anti-cigarette leagues are being organized in Bay City schools. The hab it has assumed alarming proportions. 100 Dozen Prairie Rose Corn. Nev Stock. Only a dime, at Claggetts'.

Bay City received 650 loaves of bread through a bread contest, the bread being distributed to the poor.

75 Doz. Sugar Lonf Beens. Cant be beat. To be sold for ten cents, at Claggetts'. There are still many uppaid sub-

scriptions on our books. Are you on

C. S. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town, last Thursday, and made us

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale

You should try a can of 10 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

BORN-Thursday, the 17th., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Hurlbut, a daughter, nine

Claggett has a job lot of \$3 Ladies Shoes that he will sell for \$2. Go and see them.

Mrs. C. T. Jerome went to Saginaw. last Friday, for a visit with friends and relatives.

Can goods at a bargain. Read the advertisement of S. H. & Co.

The Century Magazine and the Ava-\$4.50. Subscribe soon

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt accompanied her son. Archie, to his home at Vander bilt, for a visit, last Wednesday.

Mrs. Oliver, on Cedar street, two Journal. doors from the Commercial House, is prepared to accomodate boarders by

where you will find a nice selection of horn, proprietors of the Tawas Herald. you may do by reading the charming Oct. 25th at S. II. & Cos. office. Fresh Candles, Oranges, Bananas, It is a neat quarto, independent in ly illustrated article on "Snowshoeing Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Our subscribers can get the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for 60 cents by paying up their subscription.

John W. Blodgett, the Grand Rapids capitalist, was married last week to Miss Minnie Alice Cumnock, at Lowell, Mass.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee in town.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received large assortment.

Dolls-Toys-Games & Picture Books for good little Boys and good little Girls, at Fonrnier's Drug Store.

On account of Miss May Smith Jeaying Frederic, the drama, "Turn of the Tide or Wrecked in Port. " has been postponed until Tuesday evening, Feb 5th. '95.

If you cannot attend the Donation Social of the W.R.C . Friday evening, the 1st-Send a liberal donation for Mose who are in poor circumstances.

best 29 cent coffee, in town. You stalled the officers of the Hive, and should try it.

go to the Donation Social on next absence of the Physician of the Hive, Friday evening, the 1st, and contrib- under peculiar circumstances. Mrs. ute your mite. You will enjoy the Johnson gave an address, full of in-

Read S. H. & Co.s'. advertisement in this paper. It is to your Bonnell after which came the banquet interest.

evening, the let, and the W.R.C. will Olaf Sorenson, which were finely place it where it will do the most good. I rendered and elicited great applause.

50 Doz. Sea Llon Salmon, a great . There were 402 deaths during the pargain at only a dline, at Claggetta', Bonn-Saturday, the 19th., to Mr.

and Mrs. Geo. Wilcox, a son D. Trotter returned from his visit with relatives in Canada, last Sunday norning.

Mrs L. C. Cole offers her house, next to Town Hall, for sale, cheap. and on easy terms,

A case of delirium tremens is report ed at one of our hotels. It is not catching, but considered dangerous. Those \$3 shoes for \$2' are a great

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the

26th., at the usual hour. Regular meeting of Marvin Post No. 240 Grand Army of the Republic. next Saturday evening, the 26th, at

the usual hour. Messrs J. Staley and J. K. Merz represented Grayling Chapter, R. A. M. at the Grand Chapter, in Detroit, last week. I'hey report a large attendance and a good time.

It rained all day Monday but at night changed to show and gave us such a blizzard Tuesday as we seldom see here, though the temperature was moderate.

M.A. Bates went to Detroit, Tueshay morning, to attend the Grand Lodge, as delegate from Gravling Lodge, F. & A. M. of which he is Worshipful Master.

Second hand or misfit clothing. ment, canned goods potatoes, etc. can For fresh Apples, Bananas and be used by the WR.C. in their work Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant. of looking after those who are poorly supplied with such necessities.

> P. J. Mosher has a large quantity of etc. etc. easoned wood, cut green, which he will deliver in any part of the village for one dollar a cord. His horse is constantly on the street and all orders will be promptly filled.

Alpena saloonkeepers kick on the stringent manner in which they are influence. We urge all who are guarded by the police and several of afflicted to procure a bottle, and give them will go out of the business in the babitual constipation. Electric Bitters spring, claiming there is no money to cure by giving the needed tonic to be made.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diplome.

The association of union ex-prison ers of war met at Grand Rapids las week, with 100 veterans in attendance. Resolutions were adopted urging the Michigan members in congress to work for a per diem pension bill for the exprisoners for time spent in the prison.

The honest democrats of Tennessee are opposed to the project of swindling Evans out of the governorship. - Globe Democrat. The disonest democrats of Michigan do not even approve of the republicans objecting to being swindled.

The Danish Cornet Band have re ceived their instruments, of French manufacture, and of fine tone. They ere hard at work and will soon prove proficient. We understand the sual generosity of R. Hanson was manifest in giving them a start.

Messrs. R. Hanson, N. Michelson, LANCHE will cost our subscribers but Geo. L. Alexander, N. P. Olson, Marius Hanson, Frank L. Michelson and Perry Manwarren: were up from Grayling last Saturday, attending annual stockholders' meeting of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co.-Lewiston

We are in receipt of No. 1., Vol. 1., of the PRESCOTT PROGRESS, a new Go to the Restaurant of C.W. Wight Patterson (Len. J.) and Schermerpolitics and may fill a long felt want' We wish them snecess.

> At the meeting held last Sunday, at the Appenzelle schoolhouse, for the purpose of organizing a Sunday school, the following officers were elected:

Superintendent, Dr. W. H. Niles. Asst. Superintendent. Jos. Pym. Secretary. Henry Stephan. Treas. Miss Pauline Schreiber.

The stockholders of The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., held'a meeting at the Company's office on Jan. 12th. 1895. Officers elected were as follows: Nels Michelson, President; Henry Mantz, Vice President; H.A. Bauman, Secretary; D.M. Kneeland, Treasurer and Manager.

Directors-R. Hanson, N. Michelson, N. P. Olson, of Grayling, Mich., E.N. Salling, of Manistee, Mich., Henry Mantz, Wm, Mantz, H. Lunden, D.M. Kneeland, of Lewiston, L. Jenson, of Gaylord, Mich.—Lewiston Journal.

One of the most pleasant gatherings ever assembled in our village, was at East 14th St., New York. Maccabee Hall last Saturday evening to witness the public joint installation of the officers of the L.O.T.M. and K. O.T.M. Mrs. Johnson, Deputy Great Salling, Hanson & Co. have the Lady Commander was present and inpast Commander Bonnell officiated for the Knights. The only break in If you want to help the deserving, the programme was the unavoidable struction and wit, which was thorough ly enjoyed. She was followed briefly that was not the least attraction of the He that gives quickly, gives most, evening. The time was enlivened by Take a liberal quantity of something several pieces of music by the Davish to the Donation Social next Friday Cornet Band, under the leadership of

past year, of pensioners who received their pensions from the Detroit office

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

We will furnish Peterson's Magazin and the AVALANCER, for \$1.90 per year, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine and the AVALANCHE. for \$2.85. Nov is the time to subscribe,

John D. Cooper, an inventor of Cheboygan, has secured a patent on a new diving apparatus. The invention consists of a small house, to contain one or several operatives, and adapted bargain. Don't fail to get a pair at to be sunk near a vessel's hull or wherever desired.

List of Letters

ing, for the week ending Jan. 19, '95. Holingrens, E. Leaward, Pat. 2 Judd Mr. Lassels, Gust Morris, Miss Belle Walker, Jno.

Persons calling for any of the abov letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and p-sitively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by L. FOURNIRR, Druggist,

The Woman's Relief Corps will give Donation Party at their hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 1st, for the benefft of parties who are in needy cir cumstances. Donations of any kind, such as clothing, food and even cash will be thankfully appreciated. Let everybody attend. Music, recitations

Cure for Hendache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a perma-nent cure, and the most dreadful habitual sick headaches yield to its the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try It the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at L. FOURNIER'S Drug Store. 2.

The entertainment at the Methodist church, last Monday evening, given by the Detroit Ladies' Trio, was well attended, considering the inclement weather. It was no enjoyable one and first class in every respect. The recitations of Miss Ladelle received the greatest applause, and if they should ever return to Grayling they will be welcomed by a much larger audience.

Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gaillouette, Druggest, Beav ersville, Ill, says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three hottles was up and about again. It is worth its, weight in gold. We wun't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

Do You Snowshoe?

IF you do, you are an enthusiast, of course; if you do not, you will stand a chance of becoming an enthusiast venture in the newspaper field, by regarding this most fascinating sport when you learn all about it, which in the Northwest," published in the February number of Demorest's Family Magazine. 'Valentines from Fa-mons People" includes contributions from Mine. Melba, W. H. Gibson. Cherio, Miss Elizabeth Mabury, Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld, and others; "Love is Blind" is a prettily told story, among the illustrations for which are exam ples of the various alphabets used by the blind; "At Cross Purposes" is a comedy in two acts, that could easily he produced at home; "Recitations for Children" will afford amusement for the little ones, and for their older friends as well; "An Evening's Amusement" offers excellent suggestions for entertaining a house-party or any small company of guests; "Some Jolly excels the one previously issued; and the Magazine is published for only \$2 a year, by W. Jeunings Demorest, 15

> Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. DR



MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free a, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Chas. A. Smith, of Beaver Creek was in town last Saturday.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling. the 14th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Smith.

General orders of Dept. Com. Louis Kanitz gives instructions to officers, It is required that at Post meetings all comrades wear the Grand Army badge and that officers when on duty, wear the rank strap. The batton is suffi. clent for daily use, but at Post or other meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic, the regular badge should be worn. Only members in good Remaining in the Post Office at Gray- standing, suspended members and those bolding unexpired transfer cards are legally entitled to wear the mem bership badge or the button of the Grand Army of the Republic in this state: Comrades, guard well and see that none intrude upon our rights,-Coffee Cooler.

An Important Item.

Do not waste your money on vile, watery, mixtures compounded by in-experienced persons when L. Four-nier, sole agent, will give you a bot its of Orto's Cure free of charge. If you have coughs, colds, asthus, consumition or any disease of the consumption, or any disease of the throat or lungs, a few doses of this great gnaranteed remedy will surprise you. Bold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its golden color and thick, I eavy syrup. Sample free; large bottle 25c. and 50c. Sold by L. Fournier.

One of the most common reasons given by merchants for not advertis. ing, is, "that business is too dull." As ing, is, "that business is too dult." As well decide not to eat, because you are too hungry. The only possible object for a merchant in advertising is to im prove his business. If a dealer has all the business he cares to do, there is no use to advertise. If a man is so sick that there is no use of his taking medicine, there is little hope for him .-Similarly, when a man's business is so poor that advertising will not stimulate it he wants to keep his eye out for the sheriff—something is liable to happen .- Manceiona Herald.

The Compass Plant.

On the wertern prairie is found the outpass plant whose leaves point to he north. We wish to direct you to the morth. We wish to direct you to the great health giver, Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. If you are suffering from dyspepsia, liver com-plaint and indigestion, if you are sleepless at night and awake in the morning feeling languid, with coated tongue and haggard looks, Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves will care you and restore you to blooming health. Trial packages free, Large size 50c, and 25c., at L. Fourniers' Drugstore.

For the benefit of those teachers who desire to review Physics and Algebra, preparatory for the Second Grade examination in March, I shall organize classes in those branches, Our review will begin Saturday, Jan 12th., at 2 o'clock p. m., at the schoo house. Third Grade teachers should remember that three certificates is the limit. Join these classes. Tuition

W. F. BENKELMAN.

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am pr pared to Issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets to all parts of the For-eign Countries at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Grea Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities. L. T. WRIGHT.

Thos Tooley, proprietor of the Ar lington House, West Bay City, died on Tuesday of last week. He had been a resident of the city since 1868. Three years ago he retired from the lumber jobbing business, at which he had made a fortune. His death is a great misfortune to the democratic party and a gain to the republican, as be will never again debanch and vitiate the vote of Crawford county in the interest of S. O. Fisher and his party.

Cincinnatti, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Home Seeker's Excursion.

eary 8th and February 5th, 1893, wil Valentines" gives instructions for making valentines that will afford no end of fun. Every department is complete, and each succeeding number City, etc. Louisana, New Orleans, Mississippi North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennes all points. In Virginia points on the line of the C. & O., except north of Gordonsville. Also on Jan. 15th to points in Virginia and North Carolina. Tickets limited to continuous parsage in each direction with final limit for return passage 20 days from date of sale.

For rates and information apply to D.B. Tracy. P. A. 169 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, or to D. Edwards, G. P. A., Cincinnatti, Ohio.

IS THE BEST MEDICINE IS THE BEST MEDICINE
for the General Aliments of Horses, Cattle, Hog
and Sheep. It purifies the blood, provents dis
ease and cures Coughs, Colds, Colie, Hidebound
Worms, Distemper, etc. Nothing equals it for
Hog Cholera. Honest and reliable, in hones
packages; used and warranted for over twenty
years. Everyone owning a horse or eattle should
give its trial. Made by EMMERT PROPRIFTARY
CO., Chicago, Ill. Uncle Sam's Almanac and
Farmer Jones' Horse Deal mailed free,
Lingle Sen's News, and Long Linguight. Uncle Sam's Nervo and Bone Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints etc. Goes right to the spot of pain. Nothing use so good for Man and Animal. Try it

For sale by H. W. Evans.

SPECIAL SALE

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

For the next few days we will offer our entire line of Muslin Underwearin

NIGHT GOWNS, CHEMISE', DRAWERS AND SKIRTS, at greatly reduced prices, in order to close them out preparatory to recieving New Goods. We quote the following prices:

ll gar	ments o	ver 50 cen	t grade, i	low go for	r 39
do	do :	75	do	do	50
do	do	\$1,00	do	do	75
do	do	1,25	do	do	98
do	do	1,50	do 🕽	do	\$1,10
do	do	1,75	do	do	1,25
do	do	2,00	do	do	1,50
do	do	3,00	do	do	2,25
		ر م			

> 1 = 30 = 1 = 6

	M 6 OHEL THE TOTTOMING CLIASS to CTOSE:
All or	ır Wool Skirts for 75 C
	50 cent Dress Flannels for 37
. "	\$1,00 Red and Natural Underwear 75
. "	50 cent Woolen Hose, for 38
	40 cent do for 25
	\$1, Nat. 'Gray,' & Red Lad. underwear, 75
	'얼마' 그래 말았습니다는 . 이동에를 통하는 하기가 의 회사, 학교에 가져가 있다고 있다.

All Ladies' Cloaks, at cost. Ladies' and Misses' Jackets worth from \$3 to \$7, 98 " Big cut in Mens' Overcoats.

IKE ROSENTHAL One Price Clothing & Dry Goods House.

IINDERTAKING

Investigate our DRIVES.



WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARS E will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given t embalming or preserving corpse.

1895 VICTOR BICYCLES:-\$100.00

ers of Victor Bicycles and Athl CHICAGO.

PORTLAND

Lightest Easiest EPEATING Most Solld Accurate

Most Modern and progressive THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

DR. WINCHELL'S

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system Prepared by Emmert Proprietory Co., Chicago, ill

For sale by H. W. Erans.

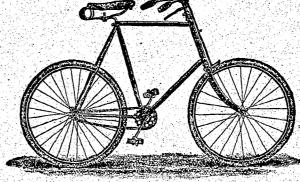


CAVERIO, INDICATE OF COPYRIGHTS.

CON I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a promit pawer and an bonch opinion write to the partial of the partial objects of the patent business. Communication of the patent business. iom sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical designation books sont free.

Instead through Munn & Co. receive instead through Munn & Co. receive instead through Munn & Co. receive instead the Scientific American, and the brought wind by become the public which weekly, cleaning literated, has by far the terculation of any scientific work in the S3 a year. Sample comes sent free, odding Edition, monthly, \$2.00 a year. Simple only sent free, odding Edition, monthly, \$2.00 a year. Simple only sent free, odding Edition, monthly, \$2.00 a year.

For sale by



There are eight Victor Models for ladies and gentlemen, practically any heights furnished. Victors lead the cycling world. Send for catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The following is the time of the departure trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Divisof M. C. R. R.: GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Dallyexcept Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M. Sif6 A. M. Mackinaw 6:55 A. M. Mackinaw 6:55 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M. GOING SOUTH. 12:50 A. M. Detroit Express. arrives at Ba City, 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:35 M.P. 1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrive Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit, 2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives a Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES,

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GEN. PASS. AGENT. W. CANFIELD. Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH. TIME CARD. FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack. (Giy 7:40 a.m; 1:30 p. m. 9:15 p. m.

Arr. Grand R pids5:15 p.m; 10:55 p.m; 6:15 a.m;

Kalamazoo 7:38 p. m; 1:26 n. m; 8:40 a.m;

Chicago 7:10 a.m; 7:10 a.m; 8:40 a.m;

Fort Waynes 3:20 a.m;

Glacinnatti, 6:55 a.m;

Chicannatti, 7:40 a.m; 7:40 a.m;

Chicannatti, 7:40 a.m;

Chica

Cincinnation, 6:55 a, m. 7:40 a, m. 7:rain daily ex Sunday, with Parlic ar to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p. m. frain, daily ex. Sunday with Selsoning Car to Chicago via, Kalmazoo & Miche, Contral Ry. 9:15 p.m. Sunday only. Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South to 7:00 a. m., daily except Monday and 5:15 p. m. daily.

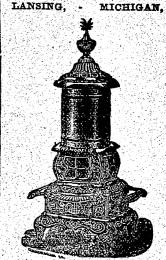
laily. For information apply to C. L. LOCKWOOD. G. P. & T A., Grand Rapids H. Accard, Agent, Mackinaw City, Mich

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN. There are many just as good, but non-better. Our terms are lower, though Sond for Catalogue.

E. DEMENT & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF STOVES & RANGES.



BEMENT KEROSENE OIL STOYES. Economical.

Powerful,

Convenient.

Warranted.



The Highest Prize

World's Columbian

Exposition HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE Davis Sewing Machine Co. For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.

ADDRESS: DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO.

DoucLAS \$3 SHOE NO SQUEAKING

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertise ent which appears in this Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. Le DOUGLAS' SHOES.

with name and price stamped on bottom, sold by J. M. JONES.

ADVENTISEES or others, who wish to examine on advertising apace when in Chicago, will find it on file of 45 to 49 Randolph St., CRED & THOMAS. The Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

through the Spanish peninsula she

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher. GRAYLING, "." - - MICHIGAN

THE LAND OF ACADIA

IMMORTALIZED BY LONGFEL LOW IN "EVANGELINE."

the Great Poet Came to Write the Story-A Tragedy of the Colonial Wars-The Acadia of the Pres-

A Pathetic Story. The investigation of the literary origins of various productions is now be ing prosecuted at so lively a rate that the critics are fain to go into the byways and hedges of literature for the nurrose of ascertaining how the great

delity" to the English King. They were called "neutral French," and the difficulty of their position was extreme, masterpicces of our own and other for both sides suspected them of breed languages were produced. Anecdotes ing trouble, Between 1713 and 1755,

the "neutral French," though a simple

agricultural people, were continually in hot water with both parties, and fin-ally the British Government defer-

mined to remove the entire population of the west coast of Nova Scotia and

disperse them among the other colo-

As to the number who were thus vio-

lently dispossessed, the historians are

assert that as many as 18,000 were vio-

lently ejected from the homes they

had themselves created and were scat-

tered along the coast of North America

For the step itself there may possibly

have been some excuse, for there seems

no doubt that the English Government

was subjected to embarrassment on

count of the presence of these peo-

ple whom they could not count as

friends nor yet treat as enemies. There

their inhabitants, but very few in which

the wholesale eviction was carried on

with such barbarity, and for the man-

ner in which this movement was car-

ried out no justification can be framed.

at to remove the population there was no hesitation on the score of humanity.

Troops were brought to the scene and

that they were to be removed at once

They were imprisoned, or rather corralled by the soldiers; their houses

were burned or blown up with gunpow

ier; their crops were set on fire; their

domestic animals butchered before

their eyes as provision for the fleet. The embarkation of the population was car-

ried on so hurriedly that in many case

families were separated whose mem

bers never met again. Evangeline was

probably not the only maiden among

the unhappy French whose lover was

ransported in another ship than her

there probably was a score of just sucl

reminiscences as that which Longfel

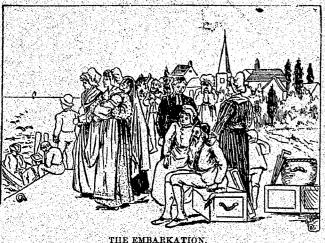
low has described. In one village all

church, and ten men at a time were re

leased to go to their houses and pack

population was gathered in the

nles of North America.



and reminiscences accounting for the origin of various literary productions are always acceptable and generally instructive from the fact that they show that literary works are not; as a rule, inspirations, but rather accretions; that is to say, after the primal idea has once been aprehended, little by little it is added to until the finished product is achieved. Somewhat in this way did Longfel-

low's "Evangeline" have its origin. As the story goes, a gentleman from Salem was once dining with Hawthorne and Longfellow, when he entertained the poet with an account of how he had been endeavoring to interest Hawthorne in a legend of Acadla. A young maiden, he said, in the hurry and confusion of the enforced embarkation, had been separated from her lover. The years went by and constantly she sought him, but not until they were both old did the twain meet again. The gentleman, whose name has not been preserved, said that he had recommended the subject to Hawthorne as a fit topic for a novel, but that the latter did not see his way clear to put it in literary shape, having other work on hand at the time. Lougfellow caught at the subject, and asked if it would be agreeable for him to use it in a poem. The gentleman cheerfully consented and Hawthorne, too, willingly turned over the subject to Longfellow.

The story of "Evangeline" is by no

means the only literary relic of Arcadie, or, as the English call it, Acadia for among the 38,000 present French inhabitants of that region there still linger many legends of the day when the French residents were ruthlessly driven from the homes they had founded for themiselves, from the farms they had taken pains to render fertile and valuable by the labor of their hands. With remarkable pertinacity do the Freuch of Nova Scotia cling to the language, the dress, the manners and customs of their ancestors, and travelers assure us that when among them the impression is strong that one is in France, but in a France grown old, the France of 200 years ago, the Brittany or Normandy of the days when Louis le Grand strutted along the walks of Fontainebleau and imagined monarchs who had ever lived. For it is a curious fact on the other hand there are others who that among colonists separated from the mother country there have lingered relics of observance in unimpaired exactitude just as they were brought from the mother country. The mother country changes; the colony does not When the American revolution broke little colonies of Dutch in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania



A HARVEST SCENE IN ACADIA

in Acadia and also Canada, French is spoken, but it is an antiquated French

The story of Acadia is one of those pathetic narratives which are some times found in tradition, less frequent ly in actual history. The western coast of Nova Scotia was claimed and settled by the French as early as 1604, but not long after this date it was also claimed by the English. The land of that region was regarded as valuable, principally from its proximity to the water, for even at that early date the immense value of the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland and in the surrounding waters had already been recognized, and as the whole country was claimed both by the French and by the English, quarrels as to jurisdiction, the right to fish in

the neighboring sea and the right to the coionles from Boston to Charleston. the neighboring sea and the right to land for water, for provisions, and to dress and dry the fish, were very fre-quent. During the wars between England and France, all the American olonies suffered to a greater or less extent, but Acadians, perhaps, most of all, for they were in a position where, although situated close to their Brench rlends on the mainland, they were yet loser to the English. With the former they could not side; with the latter they ld not, and the result was that while unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to the English King, they were nevertheless forced into a position of seeming loyalty, the oath they had taken being that of "fidelity" and not of aneglance. As a matter of fact, however, neither side trusted them; the English were afraid to do so because they spoke the French language, and to all intents and purposes were ene-mics; the French would not, because the Acadians had taken an oath of "fi-

ment, in a country where the language was strange and where the people re-garded them as foreigners in speech and manners and in religion, the fate of the poor exiles was very sad. But time is a wonderful softener the asperities, both of nature and of man. The ruin wrought by human hands, irreparable as at the moment it may seem to be, is soon covered by the busy fingers of time and the kindly earth spreads a mantle of green allk over ruins of a castle and over the lit tle hillock that conceals mortal remains from the view of the survivors. As Bryant says of the years:

Some prospered, some starved. Exiles from a country where they had done well, deprived of all resources, left with

to means to purchase the land which to

them was the sole source of employ

"They gather up again and softly bear All the sweet lives that late were over whelmed And lost to sight, all that in them was

good, Noble and truly great, and worthy o

The desolated province now bears lew traces of the ruin wrought among ts habitations and on its population Acadla is one of the most attractive parts of the Atlantic coast. While its limits are somewhat indetermined, it is generally understood to be coterminous with the western coast of Nova It extended along the shores of the Bay of Fundy, known to every schoolboy from the well understood fact that there are the highest tides in the world. Although situated in a lati-tude where intense cold might be expected during the winter season, the limate of Acadia is comparatively mild. Surrounded as it is by water on every side, the asperities of a polar winter are softened by the ocean currents and winds, and rarely does the thermometer sink below 20 degrees above zero nor rise higher than 90 degrees. It is, in short, much more high-y favored in this respect, both in sum-mer and winter, than the interior regions of Canada and North America, Its winters being less severe and Its summers more moderate. Although the population is mainly English, there are still to be found along the wes coast many thousands of French farmers, thrifty as their race is wont to be. They live side by side with their English neighbors, and although, on ac court of their difference in race and religion, there is little social inter-

course, there is also comparatively lit-

plication did not also include moose making his triumphant campaign flesh and fish, and how a certain In-dian, instiguted by a love of mischief, unfortunate enough to attract his at played a disgraceful trick on the priest who was endeavoring to learn the lantention. An amour, not at all to the credit of the English general, followed and in her simplicity she fell an easy prey to his wiles. She expected him to guage, and when the worthy father strove to write down the names of various objects, the wily savage gave marry her; there is reason to believe him, instead of the true and proper that he promised to do so, but, soon names, all the oaths, ejaculations and tiring of her, he compelled her to marry



AN ACADIAN INTERIOR

overed, in an attempt to preach, that is congregation thought he was cursing them, when he simply made use t the words he had been taught by his unworthy instructor; and how he promptly declared that that particular Indian was possessed of the devil-all hese things and many more are to be gathered among the French who still linger along the Acadian coast.

Annapolis is on the site of Port Royal, but there are no signs of the French town save the outworks of the fortress, and these are overgrown with grass in such a fashion that in some quar-ters it is difficult to trace the lines of the old French fort, and to tell where they began, and where they ended. In neighborhood, however, from time to time discoveries are made, of implements which were hurriedly con-

filthy exclamations in the Indian an Englishman of low degree, a rough tongue, and the consternation of his man, and gave him the necessary funds reverence when he subsequently distributed to America. To Nova Scoto emigrate to America. To Nova Scotla came this man with his wife, and settled at Annapolis, where for many years the Spanish lady languished with a broken beart far from her native home and the people of her own race Memories of her still survive in the town, an elegant little old Spanish lady who always dressed in silks and laces, and who by her native gentility invariably commanded the respect of her associates, and by her kindliness of heart attracted their esteem.

There is a pleasant antiquity about the houses of Annapolis, for while many of them are new, in some manner hest known to themselves the archi tects manage to give them the appearance of being old. The style of architecture is antiquated. The houses have neither shutters nor blinds; bay windows are numerous and of generous proportions, and give even the small houses an aspect of impertment curi-osity, as though their inmates wished to look out in as many directions as possible. After the summers and win-ters of a few years have roughened the exterior it is impossible to distinguish a comparatively new house from one built 100 years ago, for whatever other changes may have been wrought in the dwellings of old Port Royal there have been none in architectural styles, and the people seem to be just as well satisled to live in houses like those inhabited by their grandfathers as they would in buildings with all modern conveniences, for in Annapolis style counts for very little. Save in this parlicular the city is remarkable for noth ing, and, indeed, the whole coast, giver up as it is to fishing villages and the homes of fishermen and simple farming folk, is in no way distinguished from other localities of the same kind. the tragedy that was enacted here es it to be remembered, and even that might have passed into partial obsenvity had not the lines of Longfellow preserved it from oblivion.

The Nobleness of Honest Toil. The people least to be envied in this world are those who do not know the joy of earning their bread, and ore provided for "without the sweet sease of providing." There is, as Carlyle so often assured us, a perennial nobleness in honest toil. The bread for which we have worked is the only bread that is sweet to us, and by it the soul is fed not less than the body. If we can not altogether agree in the aphorism of a French writer, who is himself an example of amazing industry, that the man who works is always good," we can at least agree that he has be come possessed of the elements of selfreverence and self-control, and trends aids in is its development. For the idle youth is always the vicious youth. To have no work to do, or to take no interest in our work, is to lay ourselves open to the assault of every vice, the seduction of every sin. Those of us who have never known the day when we had no work to do, do not know how much we are indebted to the law of drudgery for such virtue as we possess There is a worse hardship than drudg ery; the hardship of indolence. The youth who is intent on making the est use of life will recognize that principle, and will learn to be grateful to that invisible taskmaster who has made his life consistently laborious. and permitted no bread which he has not earned.-The Young

A Merry Nation.

Austrians seem determined to main tain their reputation for being the most merry and pleasure-loving nation in Europe, for their parliament has just rejected, with a considerabele show of indignation, a bill making drunkenness penal. The opponents of the measure found no difficulty in convincing the house that the estabished habits of the people were such that it was impossible to punish this falling, and that the feasts and family drinking bouts, which have been cus tomary among the population for over 1,000 years, cannot be abolished by

Ancient Frescoes.

In the island of Delos the walls of a private house have just been excavated by the French school at Athens, which are covered by frescoes of great antiquity and wonderfully well preserved coloring. They represent subjects for mythology and from every-day life, and are very important additions to our knowledge of Ancient Greece.

A Colorado Spot. Indio, on the Colorado desert, 130 niles south of Los Angeles, had about 73 of an inch of rain in 1890. Usually, bout three inches fall in a year in one or two storms. The lowest temperature in winter is 35 and the highest in sum mer 116. It has a mild and delighful climate in winter for invalids. The town

ODDITIES OF AN ARMY. egiment of Giants, Another Blonds

and a Third of Turn-Up Nose The Russian army is full of strange catures. Thus the biggest fellows are detailed for duty in the bodyguard reglment, "Preobrashenski," founded by Peter the Great, and originally compo ed of that monarch's personal friends all giants in their way. The Czar's family take great pride in this regiment, and on the named day of its patron-saint attend the festivities in a body, usually re-enforced by foreign ssadors and ministers. Then there is the Ismallkowski regiment, where only blondes are tolerated, and the well-known Pawlow Guards, all of whom must have turn-up noses. The regulations of the Guard Chasseurs, on the other hand, admit only dark-haired men. The guard officers, being privileged by birth as well as rank in their chosen profesions, treat their colleagues in the line almost as badly as the latter treat their subalterns. Up to a few years ago, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, the distinction between them was such that a guard lieutenant had precedence over the captain of the line. The late Czar's father changed the state of things somewhat, but not much. A major of the guards would, even today, rank higher than a line colonel, if there were such a person. But the advancement of the regular army officer eldom surpasses the rank of battallon chief. Men having attained that distinction are generally made "commanders" of small precincts, while disgraced guard officers or general staff officers obtain the colonelship or lieutenant coluelship of the regiment to which they

devoted their lives. Only very rarely does a line officer succeed in obtaining a commission in the war academy, and eventually in the general staff. It should be mentioned, however, that the majority are unlitted for such advancement. The requirements of the officer's examination in the line are considerably less stringent than those upon which the admission to the guard's officers' corps are based; the aspirant's social standing is not at nll considered, and, to complete the wretchedness of the line officer, his pay is ridiculously small and inadequate, especially that of the infantry officer, lieutenant receiving not more than \$200 per year, all told. The captain has a little over \$300, the major \$450. The most abject poverty prevails among them, and only a few of the younger of ficers own more than one uniform which must do service both on and off parace. The infantry private of the line receives in money 15s per year, in cluding the Czar's and others' presents

MRS. GRANT'S HOME

e the Widow of the Dead Gen eral Will Pass Her Remaining Days.
A San Diego, Cal., correspondent writes that Mrs. Gen. Grant's family evidently propose to make their permanent home in that city. U. S. Grant Jr., bought a handsome home there his winter, in which his mother and family live, save when Mrs. Grant takes ex cursions eastward and elsewhere. This mansion is one of the finest houses in town. It stands on a hill overlooking the city and bay of San Diego.

A second Grant house is nearly com pleted. It is the property of Jess Grant, to whom San Diego is a delight ful home, summer and winter. new house occupies a quarter block on the western edge of the 1,400



WHERE MRS. GRANT WILL LIVE

acre park. The accompanying picture shows the front of the house. It is co-lonial in design, unpretentious, and built for comfort rather than display From its windows can be seen the snov capped Cuyamaca mountains, sixty miles away, which protect San Diego from the hot winds of the desert. Mountain peaks forty miles away, in Mexico are visible from the porch of the nev house. Mrs. Grant will live in this when in San Diego.

IT WAS A SNAP SHOT.

A Michigan Photographer Does Some-thing Unusual. Richard Rea, a photographer of Menominee, Mich., recently succeeded in catching a photograph of a bolt of lightning as it struck a telegraph wire and his picture was reproduced in the Electrical Review.

The picture was taken about 9 o'clock p. m. The bolt struck the neutral wire



STRIKING THE WIRE.

a low tension three-wire system The only damage was the blowing out of the safety plugs in about one dozen dwellings in the immediate vicinity of where the bolt struck.

Ten a Minute. One man can make about 6,000 tin cans in a day by the aid of improved machinery.

Specific Gravity Great. Fifteen species of American When perfectly seasoned, will sink in

London's Project. London is discussing the project of a world's fair in that city in 1896.

HOW CONGRESS PASSES A BILL Its Journey from Inception to the Hand of the President.

We have been requested, says the Youth's Companion, to describe the process by which Congress changes a 'bill," that is, a measure in the form of an act, into an "act," or a law. Before we do so it will be well to remark that all bills do not go through every step of the process. There are short cuts; by which the enactment of bills to which there is no objection can be facilitated.

A bill, unless it is one which increases or diminishes the revenue, may originate in either House of Congress In order to exhibit the process in full, we will follow the imaginary fortunes of a tariff bill, which can originate in the House of Representatives only.

We will suppose that some member introduces a bill to put steel pens on the free list. The import duty eight cents per gross, or one-sixteenth of a cent each; and the revenue in 1893 was less than \$75,000.

The bill is referred, as a matter of course, to the Committee on Ways and Means, and it will never be heard from again unless that committee reports it back. A motion is sometimes made to discharge a committee from the consideration of a certain subject, and to bring the matter directly before the House. But such a motion is rarely or

It has been decided that the reference of any part of the tariff to a com-mittee involves the reference of the whole subject. Accordingly the Ways and Means Committee may report a full tariff bill as a substitute for the bill to make steel pens free of duty.

When the committee reports the bill "read twice"—that is, the title of the bill is read-referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed. All revenue and appropriaion bills go to the committe whole, under the rules of the House.

In a day set for the consideration of he bill, the House goes into committee of the whole. A chairman, appointed by the Speaker, presides. The bill is read by sections and clauses, after general debate has closed, and any member may offer amendments. All voting in committee is by rising; the yeas and nays are not taken.

When the bill has been gone through and all amendments have been voted upon, the committee rises and the Chairman reports the bill back to the House with the amendments. The House then votes upon them, singly or in gross, and by yeas and nays if they are ordered to be taken.

The bill is then ordered to be engross-ed, that is, written out in a fair hand just as it is after being amended, and to be read a third time. As it is usually already engrossed it is at once read the third time—by title, as before—and

The Clerk takes the bill to the Senate by which body it is referred to the Finance Committee. In due time the committee, if it sees fit, and not otherwise, reports the bill back to the Senate with propositions to amend. Senate the bill is considered "as in committee of the whole;" the amendnents of the Finance Committee and other volunteer amendments are accepted or rejected; they are again voted upon when the bill is reported to the Senate from the committee of the

whole, and the bill is passed. As the two houses are not agreed upon the bill, a committee of conference, usually consisting of three members of each branch of Congress, is appointed. The committee, when it has come to an agreement, reports to each House; and the acceptance of the report is the final stage of the bill in its passage.

The measure is now "enrolled," s, it is printed in large, open type upon parchment, and is taken first to the House, where it is signed by the speaker; then to the Senate, where the Vice President signs it; and finally to the President, whose approval com nletes the process, and makes the bill

Congress is notified that the bill has been approved, and the original copy of the act is deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Possibly Had One.

good Presbyterian, was somewhat surprised recently to find out how utterly unknown in a certain part of the Cohutta mountains was the good old Presbyterian Church. It is said that he had stopped at a humble cabin home, and during the absence of the man of the house was negotiating with the old woman for the purchase of a cow. In the course of the conversation he remarked to her that she lived very far

back in the mountains. She replied:
"Yes, but a leetle fudder up the road thar's several other families." Wondering what religious faith might ie here, he inquired if there were any

Presbyterians about there.
"I can't say," she said. "I never pay any attention to such things and wouldn't know one if I wus to see it.

But John is a powerful hunter, and you can look back of the house among his hides and maybe you can tell me if he has ever kilt one."—Atlanta Constitution.

An Old Custom. The nomination of Sheriffs according to the present mode dates from 1461. The "shire-reeve" was first appointed by Alfred the Great to assist the Alderman and Bishop in the discharge of their judicial functions in countles. In Edward III.'s reign it was enacted that they should be "ordained on the mor-row of All Souls, by the Chancellor, Treasurer and Chief Baron of the Ex-chequer." The only instance of a female Sheriff is that of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, who, on the death of her father, the Earl of Cumberland, without male heirs, in 1643, succeeded to the the Judges to Appleby.

Named After a Generous Countess. Few persons know that Huntingdon, Pa., was named in honor of the Countess of Huntingdon, an eighteenth contury great lady, who did much for the University of Pennsylvania. Provost William Smith, of the university, founded the little city in 1777, and gratefully honored the university's pafron in naming the new settlement. Philadelphia Inquirer,

The sea-cypress, a kind of coral, sometimes has 6,000 to 10,000 animals on a single branch



already spoke an antiquated dialect the French of two centuries ago

up such portable property as they could carry; in many places the cattle could not be gathered from the fields and were left to starve, and a number of years later, when colonists from Connecticut and England arrived to take possession of the vacated country eaps of bones in protected places i the fields told of the fate that had be fallen the herds of the unhappy Aca-After all had been loaded on board the fleet set sail, and, passing down the const, deposited the exiles, some here, some there, distributing them through

EVENING AT PORT ROYAL greatly at variance. Some say that the entire population did not exceed 7,000, and of these no more than 2,000 were are not in open antagonism.

coast there still linger many memories of their early history, and the old set-tlers will tell with gusto the tales that have come down to them of the landing of Poutrincourt and how he traded with the Indians, how the Indians came to love him and his people, and how, to the savage taste, there was nothing so delicious as the bread that the white men made. The Indians themselves, though fond of this dainty, could not be induced to make it, for have been instances in which whole provinces have been dispossessed of the labor of grinding corn or wheat into flour was too much for their love of ease, and rather than make flour they preferred to do without bread. And how Poutrincourt built a fort at Port Royal, now Annapolis, and made a block house there which stood until a When the determination was arrived few years ago, when it was taken down by some greedy Annapolitan, who

made it into canes to sell to strangers.

cealed by the inhabitants before their removal, perhaps in the hope that at some time they would return; of spoons fices of the church, burriedly buried by the people just previous to the sad embarkation. Two or three French churches are still to be found in the eighborhood, generally either on a hilltop or on a site that commands an extensive view of the neighborhood, and wherever there is a site there is certain to lurk in the neighborhood s tradition of buried bells or buried treas ure left in charge of the priest and by him concealed when the English took

the population away. cemeteries there are in abund ance, but the early tombstones and headboards are all gone, and the oldest which now remain are those of the days of the English occupation, and mark ing the places where the first colonists from Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay, and from England were laid away by their friends to sleep the last sleep.

THRASHING THE GOLDEN GRAIN.

And how the savages were converted and baptized by wholesale, probably understanding little of the meaning of the rite; the priest taught them the

grave objection on the score that while | tonia.

In one of these Annapolis graveyards there is a tomb which connects Acadia with Spain, and with the memory of England's greatest modern general. It Lord's Frayer, to which they found is the tomb of Gregoria Remonia An-She was a Spanish girl, and asked for their daily bread the sup- while the Duke of Wellington was is thirty feet below sea level.

ood's Sarsaparilla lesses.

with Hood's Sarsa-parilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly gradientes the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and cruptions by removing their cause impurities in the blood.

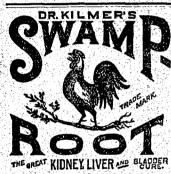
Hood's Pilis oure all liver ills. 250.

\$300 for a Name. Salzer Seed Co. offer for a suitable name for their wonderful new oats. The United States Department of Agriculture says Salzer's oats is the best of 300 varieties tested. A great many farmers report a test yield of 200 bushels per acre last they are the content of the salzer was the salzer and are suitable to the salzer and the salzer an year, and are sure this can be grown and even more during 1895. Another farmer writes us he cropped 112 bushels of Salzer's Marvel Spring Wheat on two and one-half acres. At such yield wheat pays at 30c per bu. One thing we know, and that is that Salzer is the largest. Farm Seed grower in the world largest Farm Seed grower in the world and sells potatoes at \$2.50 per barrel. If You Will Cut This Out and Send It with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you get free his mammoth catalogue and a package of above \$300 Prize Outs. C.N.U.

SEND your full haine and address to Dobbins' Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pal, by return mail, and get, free of all o st. a coupon worth several dollars, fi need by you to its full advantage. Don't dolay. This is worthy attention.

The first forgery of a bank of England note was executed by a man who was anxious to make a good impression on his sweetheart. He forged twenty of the notes and placed them in her hands as proof of his wealth. No attempt was made to pass them, but the forgery was discovered and he was hanged. His name was Vaughn, and his execution took place in 1758.

Only in Maine. A paraffine oil can with a whisky compartment in the bottom is a recent



Biliousness

Hendache, foul breath, sour stomach, heart burn, pain in chest, dyspepsia, constipation. Poor Digestion

Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pain in the heart. Loss of Appetite

A plendid feeling to day and a depressed one to morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired, gleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility. Swamp-Hoot builds up quickly a run down constitution and makes the weak strong.

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 size. "Invalide Guide to Health" free Consultation free.

DH. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound CURES ALL

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of emale Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, nilammation and Ulceration, Falling, and hisplacements of the Womb, and consequent Displacements of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhea than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus.

in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is in-stantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, Lyula E. Pinkilan Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pille, 25 cents.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food **EXPOSITIONS**

In Europe and America. Unlike the Dutch Process no Alka-Their delicions BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Poin and Inflummation, Rostores the Senses of Taste and Smell.





Morse Bros, Props. Canton, Mass.

Scrofulous Taints BLAST OF DEATH.

Awful Explosion of Giant Powder at Butte.

SLAIN BY THE SCORE

Seventy-five Killed and One · Hundred Injured.

Out of Existence - Explosive Was Stored in a Warehouse, Contrary to Stored in a Warchouse, Contrary to
Law, and the Victims Were Unwarned—AB the Glass in the City
Demolished and the Property Loss

His trust in God, and he is blest Demolished and the Property Loss Will Reach Enormous Figures.

During the progress of a fire at the Kenyon-Cornell Hardware Company's warehouse in Butte, Mont., Tuesday night a terrific explosion occurred, as result of which it is estimated that seventy-five persons have lost their lives. When the smoke had cleared away the terrified survivors were sickened at the sight of the ground for a block around the scene of the explosion strewn with the quivering and dismembered flesh of men and horses, pinned down by fragments of the tire engines and burning brands from the demolished warehouse. Upon the site of the warehouse there was a ghastly hole filled with debris, blazing in hundreds of places, with here and there the fragments of an unfortunate fireman. The noise of the explosion broke all the glass in the city and caused the houses to rock so violently that the residents were stricken with fear. They did not know from what quarter the disaster had come, and as the explosion had almost destroyed the huming was the company to the company of the company to the company that the c the burning warchouse there was little to mark the scene of terrible destruction. The news spread like wildlire, however, and hundreds were soon around the spot.

Second and Third Explosions. After the first explosion hundreds of people hastened to the scene and this ac-counts for the great loss of life. While they were endeavoring to render assist-ance to the injured the second explosion occurred, niowing down the crowds of men, women and children, as with a sickle of death. The survivors were has-tening from the scene when a third ex-plosion occurred, adding to the list of victims, as many of the terror stricken people, fleeing from the scene of destruc-tion, were mowed down by the flying de

It was speedily learned that the entire It was speedily learned that the entire fire department, including the chief, men, florses and all the machines, had been utterly swept out of existence. Owing to the nature of the fire and its dangerous locality the entire force was called out to prevent a spread of the finnes to adjoining warehouses and all of the men were at work. Three policemen were detailed to keep the spectators back, and they were also killed. Many of the spectators were instantly killed and several were hurled back rods from the scene of the fire and rendered unconscious by the force of the shock. Dozens of men were force of the shock. Dozens of men were

found rods away from the warehouse bruised, bleeding and unconscious, and a number of them will not recover. The fire started in the Royal Milling Company's warehouse and spread to the Kenyon-Cornell warehouse in which was stored a carload of giant powder. The first explosion was the most terrific and killed overy fireman in the immediate vicinity save two belonging at the Central station. One of these was standing be-hind the hose cart horses and the other at a water hydrant some distance

It is estimated that about 100 additional persons were injured, several of whom died after being taken to the hos-pitals. The list of dend will possibly reach seventy-five, and the damage done to property will be more than \$1,000,000. to property will be more than \$1,000,000. In all three cur loads of powder exploded, one of which was stored in the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse, which adjoined the Kenyon-Cornell warehouse. Large pieces of iron were thrown for miles. Several bodies were hurled a long distance and picked up in unrecognizable masses of flesh.

Every Fireman Killed. The firemen who had escaped the first explosion immediately rallied and were beginning another attack when a second explosion, more violent than the first, took place. The people in the vicinity were moved down as with a great scythe, and the streets for half a block around looked like a great bettle field. Debei

was thrown high in the air, coming down half a mile away. Many people on the streets in the center of the city were thus A few of the remaining firemen were gathering themselves together and at-tempting to escape to a place of safety when the third and last explosion occurwhen the third and last explosion occur-red. This, too, killed and injured many people. There were several cars of the powder and all of them exploded. The whole heavens were lighted up and the city shook as if an earthquake was in

Immediately after the first explosion the entire hospital corps and police force were summered, and many of the detach-ments of these companies are among the killed and injured in the subsequent ex-

plosions.

The giant powder, which was for use in blasting in the mines, was stored in the warehouse contrary to law, and the firemen had no warning of its presence. After the first explosion it was supposed that there had been a single car of the explosive, but the subsequent horrors developed the fact that there were several

ars stored in the warehouse sheds, Sixteen bodies were taken out of one spot, clinging together, as if welded by the hand of cruel death, and so maimed and disfigured as to be totally unrecog-

PRICES.

In 1420 a milch cow sold in England for \$5; an ox for \$10. A bed, supper and breakfast in Paris

in 1452 cost about 50c. "Poor Richard's Almanae" command-

ed at the last sale \$18. The price of a wine jug or demijohn was fixed by Nero at 7c.

Mme, de Pompadour once paid \$1,25 or an ounce of rouge. Constantine the Great had a sword

In Corinth, about the time of Christ, twenty figs brought 2c.

The mosaic on one Pompeli floor is known to have cost \$72. Blubber, the fat of sea animals, costs

10c a pound in Lapland. A house of ten rooms in Pompeii cost the builder nearly \$5.000.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May He Found A Learned and Concise Review of th

BOAT STRIKES A ROCK Lesson for lau, 27.

Golden Text—"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."—Matt. 16: 16. The Grent Confession is the subject for this week, found in Matt. 16: 13-23. A Hundred Injured. lesson of confession and a lesson, too, of trust; for to acknowledge Christ's divine Saviorhood is to throw ourselves, in our own undoneness, upon the one who saves. We are weak but he is mighty, and for the sinner there is a Savior. Take

him for yourself. "The child leans on its parent's breast

'Neath every cloud.

He has no store, he sows no seed; Yet sings aloud, and doth not heed, By flowery stream of He sings to shame
Men who forget, in fear of need,
A. Father's name. owery stream or grassy mend

The heart that trusts forever sings, And feels as light as it had wings;
A well of peace within it springs;
Come good or ill,
What'er to-day, to-morrow brings.

It is his will." It is his will."
"Whom do men say that I the Son of man an?" It is the great question still. At the center of men's thinking stands. Christ. "But whom say ye?" The word "ye" stands first and in the emphatic position in the original, Ye, what do ye say about mel. It is not so much what others that the same what the same was same was same what it is same was same was same what it is same was same was same what it is same was same was same was same what it is same was sam think as what we ourselves think. Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." There are four cupitals in this scutence of ten words. It is all capitals in the neight and depth of its significance. Try to think of these words as they were first titled, and let the marvelous weight of, them come down upon you. They came from beyond and above Peter and must, have well nigh taken his breath away as

have well nigh taken his breath away as he uttered them.

If anything more is needed to prove to us that Peter was not the rock, his own errant and words and the stern rebuke of the Savior at the close of the lesson are enough. "Get thee behind ma Satan, thou art an offense unto me for thon savorest not the things that he of God but those that he of men."

Hints and Illustrations.

Hints and Illustrations.

A good time this to ask the personal question. "What think ye of the Christ?"

There is no one that has not some thought regarding him, some conception of his nature and mission, and also some idea of his own individual relations to this wonderful Being. Being these vague thoughts to expression. It will do the soul good. Indeed all creation may be looked upon, in one aspect, as grouning and travailing to utter its thoughts of that which is above and which gave it existwhich is above and which gave it exist-

ence. "There is no tree that rears its crest. No fern or flower that cleaves the sor No bird that sings above its nest, But tries to speak the name of God, And dies when it has done its best."

And dies when it has done its best. There are many famous confesions in Scripture and without. The inincteenth Psalm, "The heavens declare," Is nature's confession. Here in the lesson we have Peter's confession. Paul, John, James and others each make confession of Christ, a confession marked by their own individuality in thought and necession. and others each make contession of Christ, a confession marked by their own individuality in thought and perception, but in each case true to the divine-human nature of the Obrist. The Aposties creed phrases itself as follows: "I believe in Jesus Christ our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Glost and born of the Virgin Mary." The Nicene creed reads: "I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, who for us men and our salvation came down from heaven and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary and was made man." The Augustanusays: "It is also taught that God the Son became and was born of the blessed Virgin Mary and that the two natures, human and divine, inseparably united in one person, are one Christ, who is true God and man."

Here is a confession of Napoleon: "The gospel possesses a secret virtue—a something which works powerfully, a warmth which both influences the understanding which both influences the understanding and penetrates the heart. The gospel is no mere book, but a living creature with an agency, a power which conquers all that opposes it. Here lies this book on the table. I do not tire of reading it, and do so daily with equal pleasure.

It is worth remembering that Daniel Webster, who one time said that the greatest thought that had ever come to him was that of his individual responsibility to God, and who on a visit to an bility to God, and who on a visit to an old friend converted late in life, personally assured him of his own conviction of the divinity of Christ and of the power of his salvation, made a plain and explicit confession on his death-hed, the same being recorded on his tombstone at Marshfield. On the day before the great Marshfield. On the day before the great-statesman's decease he said to his friend, George Tichnor Curtis, "I had intended to prepare a work for the press to bear my testimony to Christianity, but it is now too late. Still, I should like to bear witness to the gospel before I die." He thereupon dictated the following, which stands, as above noted, over his place of sepulture: "Lord, I believe, help thou my unbelief.' Philosophical objections have

unbelief.' Philosophical objections have sometimes shaken my renson with regard to Christianity, especially the objection drawn from the magnitude of the universe contrasted with the littleness of this planet, but my heart has always assured me, and reassured me, that the gone of Jesus Christ is a divine reality."

Confess Christ. Even at the eleventh hour confess him. It is our only salvation.

Next Lesson-"The Transfiguration." Luké 9: 28-36.

PLACE NAMES.

Housatonic is a corruption of Wassa-tunic, "Bright Stream Flowing through

Mount Desert Island was thus named by Champlain, on account of its barren appearance.

Delaware River and Bay were named after Lord de la War, who came to this country with Capt. Samuel Argal; on a voyage of discovery about

Quinsigamond, the name of a Massachusetts lake, signifies "Good Fishing Place for Pickerel." Ocklowaha means "Muddy Place."

The name was given by the Seminolet to a Florida river.

The Atchalafaya River, in Louisland was so named from two Indian words, meaning Long River. Cape Cod was named from the abund-

ance of these fish. The Indian name was Tamwock, codfish. Cayuga Lake, in New York, was so

named from an Indian word meaning pies. He have many sometiments and pies. He have many sometimes and pies. "Lake of the Murky Land."

California to the unearthly sound that

New Orleans Packet State of Missouri Goes Down.

Thirty of the Passengers and Crew Are Drowned

Paulc-Stricken People Trample Each Other to Death in Their Frantic Efforts to Escape One of the Yawls Overcrowded and Snuk.

Die in Sight of Shore.

The great Cincinnati and New Orleans steamer State of Missouri went to the bottom of the Ohio River at Wolf Creek, sevtom of the Ohio River at Wolf Creek, seventy miles below Louisville, Ky., at 6 o'clock Saturday night and it is reported that thirty people met death. The steamboat was one of the largest steamers belonging to the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company, and was a new boat worth \$60,000. She left Louisville, Ky., at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, bound for New Orleans with the attacks to make the content of the New Orleans, with twenty-three passengers and a crew, making seventy eight people. She had about half a cargo of furniture, nails, acids, etc., and, pan smoothly until her dreadful accident that

smoothly with her dreadful accident that sent many souls to eternity.

The trip was uneventful until the dread of point known as the horseshoe beild, near Alton, Ind., was reached. Here the pilot slowed down, as the current was very swift and turned his wheel so as to avoid an obstruction known as Bullock rock. The rudders failed to respond to the wheel and there was a grinding, which was the standard of the content of the content of the standard of the standard of the content of the wheel and there was a grinding. crashing sound. The boat soon filled and sunk.
The shock was terrific and the boat

trembled from how to stern. Consterna

trembled from low to stern. Consterna-tion seized upon the passengers and in a moment they were frantic. Without re-gard to consequences they rushed to the upper decks in the hope of delaying the in-evitable, as the boat was rapidly sinking. Women and children were trampled upon, but it is believed all got out of the cabin. Then the scramble for seats in the yams begun. It was a fight for life, in which many combatants are believed to have gone to their death. The first yawl hunched was sunk within twenty feet of where it struck the water. It is believed everyone in it was drowned in sight of the

sveryone in it was drowned in sight of the affrighted people huddled together on the sinking steamer. A second yawl was then pushed off. It contained four women. This is believed to have reached shore.

Just when there seemed some hope that by means of this yawl the passengers could be saved, the steamer gave another terrific lurch and literally broke into hieres, and in ten minutes from the modern and in ten minutes from the modern and in ten minutes from the modern and in ten minutes from the modern. pieces, and in ten minutes from the mo-ment the rock was struck nothing but the hull remained. The cabin, texas and pilot-house floated away, dragging down into the water everyone upon it. The lighter freight was washed from the main lighter treight was washed from the main deck, and on this/men, women and children clung as best they could, many, however, only to fall back into death's ley embrace. Several succeeded by this means in getting into the willows and trees and were rescued by farmers and passing

the boat struck she had gone down. At Rockport and Owensboro, as well as at Rockport and Owensoro, as wen as at all intermediate points, the bank is lined with skiffs picking up pieces of furniture and watching for dead bodies, but the current is too swift for small craft to get out far. Four pussengers were saved by clinging to a mule which swam ashore. The passengers were all ticketed through to New Orleuins.

The passengers were all ticketed through to New Orleans.

The State of Missouri was built at Madison, Ind., in 1890, by the Kansas City syndicate, for the Missouri River trade, at a cost of \$40,000. She was one of a trio of fine steamers built by the same company—the State of Kansas and the A. L. Mason being the others. She was 250 feet long, with a forty-four foot beam and six foot hold. She was never lunched on the Missouri, but placed on the ed on the Missouri, but placed on the Ohio and Mississippi, plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, with occa-sional trips to St. Louis.

GOOD NEWS FOR GOOD ROADS. Highway Improvement Promises to

Have a Boom.

Gen. Roy Stone, chief of the Good
Roads Bureau of the Agricultural Department, is now visiting one State Legislature after another as he finds them in session and urging upon them prompt and intelligent action in some way for the beginning of the great work, and as a con-sequence the department is giving out the cheering imformation that the prospects are good for a lively agitation this year of the question of the improvement of the

the question of the improvement of the highways in all parts of the country.

The bureau already has a list of about thirty Legislatures in which bills for this purpose have been or will be introduced, the trend of intention in most cases being in the direction of the appointment of State commissions and conferring on the counties the power to issue honds and levy a money tax in place of the primitive system of allowing farmers to "work out" their road tax when and how they pleased.

how they pleased.

Many of the bills introduced also con tain provisions either compulsory or suggestive in regard to the use of wagons with broad tires, but, as it is thought that, a compulsory law would be offensive to many farmers, those who have made a study of this phase of the matter fayor a certain discount of the tax for every person who nuts into use the broad tire.

Some time since consuls in various parts of Europe and in the United Kingdom were requested to transmit to the Government a description of the systems in vogue abroad, which have resulted in was an elaborate series of papers which must prove invaluable to the people of this country, in view of their healthy awakening to the importance of the subject. These consular reports have been collected by the department and published in one volume, which is being extensively distributed among members of the Legislatures of all the States and to the newspapers of the country.

Genius and Madness.

Jurieu, the biblical student, became crazy from studying the apocalypse, He functed that the ten-horned benst

was inside of him. Lamartine was of an exceedingly gloomy temperament, and during his spells of dejection nothing could in the least raise his spirits.

Cowper's madness is well known.

Once he tried to hang himself, and at another time endeavored to commit suicide by drowning himself. Both Charles and Mary Lamb were dwellers in the borderland of madness.

The latter was frequently placed in an asylum, the former but once. Masaniella became crazed by the success of the revolution of 1647 in Naples. He gave many symptoms of in-

Highest of all in Leavening Power,-Latest U.S. Gov't Report "Bromming" is the term applied in

bird inflates his long neck till it looks

like a big bag; he then lets the air out again in three installments. He blows

thrice thus in succession, making nine

roars in all. The performance is then

over for the time being. "Bromming

is occasionally heard by day, but more usually breaks the silence by night, and

s probably meant as a challenge. Two

of the herd are always on guard while

their companions are asleep. They

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR.

AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for

Elegant.

The Princess of Wales has a ten ser-

vice consisting of sixty pieces, and ev-

ery piece has upon it a photograph

Before a Full Head of Steam

is gathered by that tremendously destruc-tive engine, malaria, put on the brakes with

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will check its progress and aver disaster. Chillia and fever, billous remittent, dumb ague and ague cake are promptly relieved and ulti-

nately cured by this genial specific, which

is also a comprehensive family medicine.

as also a comprehensive ramily medicine, speedly useful in cases of dyspepsia, billous-ness, constipation, sick headache, nervous-ness, rheumatism and neuralgia. Against the hurtful effects of sudden changes of tem-

perature, exposure in wet weather, close application to laborious mental pursuits, and other influences prejudicial to health, it is a most trustworthy affeguard. It fortifies the system against disease, promotes appelite-ind siepe, and hastens convalescence after debilitating and flesh wasting diseases.

One in Seventeen of Us.

live upon the wages paid by the rail-

How's This!

directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

It is as bad to rob a man of his peac

WEAK LUNGS ARE STRENGTHENED, Pleurisy Pains relieved, and Asthmatic symptoms subdued by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sovereign remedy for all Loughs and Colds.

Hope of ill gain is the beginning of

"A Fresh English Complexion."

as it is to take his money.

loss.—Democritus.

cond companies.

Over 4,000,000 people in this country

taken by the Princess in Scotland.

take turns in this duty.

al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

An Exploded Idea.

The aeration of the water of rivers in falling over dams and natural obstructions has been regarded by some as exerting an important influence in purification, but according to the experiment made by Professor Leeds upon the water above and below Niagara Falls, where natural aeration is ble, no chemical purification is effected during the process.

Some Big Figures.

Taking the earth as the center of he universe and the polar star as the limit of our vision the visible universe embraces an aerial space with a diameter of 450,000,000,000 miles and a circumference of 1,329,742,000,000 miles.

Horse Eaters. The people of Persia ate 4,615 tons of horse meat last year.

ASTONISHING, BUT TRUE

Western Michigan.

(From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.)

The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856, and in that time has amassed a fortrue which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men. It is no wonder, then, that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, also numbness of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

To a reporter for the Fress Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he sald, "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold. water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgic and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs, with only partial relief, and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still, and my sunferings began to 'make life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pule People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one, who had given a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial and it gave me faith in the medicine.

The segan taking the pills and found them to be all that the professor Some Wonderful Things Can Be Accomplished in This World.

A number of our great and most inveterate tobacco smokers and chewers have quit the use of the filthy weed. The talismanic article that does the work is No-to-bac. The reform was started by Aaron Gorber, who was a confirmed slave for many years to the use of tobacco. He tried the use of No-to-bac, and to his great surprise and delight it cured him. Hon. C. W. Ashcom, who had been sincking for sixty years, tried No-to-bac and it cured him. Col. Samuel Stoutner, who would eat up to-bacco like a cow eats hisy, tried this wonderful remedy, and even Samuel, after all his years of slavery, lost the desire. J. C. Cobler, Lessing Evans, Frank Dell, George, B. May, C. O. Skillington, Hanson Rollinett, Frank Hersiberger, John Shina, and others have since tried No-to-bac, and in every case they report not, only a cure of the to-bacco habit but a wonderful improvement in their general physical and ment in their general physical and mental condition, all of which goes to show that the use of tobacco had been injurious to them in more ways than one. No-to-bac as popular with the druggists, as they all sell under absolute

lute guarantee to cure or refund the money.—From the Press, Everett, Pa. And This Is What He Said.

And This is What He Said.

"For several years past I have made from two to four trips each month between Chicago and New York and am almost always accompanied by from one to three or four others. I believe (as I am informed by your conductors) that I have made more trips between Chicago and New York than any other one man during the past few years. I have always traveled over your road in preference to any other, because, by careful comparison with others, I have found not only that the road itself is far superior, but the table and the service are in every respect the best of any road I have ever traveled on. The conductors, stewards, waiters and porters I have found to be uniformly courteous and attentive, adding greatly to the comfort of those who are obliged to travel as much as I am."

The line referred to above is the Lake Shore Route—America's Best Railway. A trial will convince you of its superiority. C. K. Wilber, W. P. A., Chicago.



stomach and bowels, these tiny, sugar coated pills are most effective. They go about their work in an easy and natural way, and their good lasts. Once used, they are always in fathey are always in fa-vor. Being composed of the choicest; concen-trated, vegetable ex-tracts, they cost much more than other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four are put up in each scaled glass vial, as gists at the price of the

ret from forty to fortyfour are put up in each
scaled glass vial, as
sold through druggists, at the price of the
cheaper made pills.

"Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick
and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, som stomach, loss of
appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyrapepsia, windy belichings. "heart-burn,"
pain and distress after eating, and kindred
derangements of the liver, stomach and
bowels. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether
as a laxative, or in larger doses, as a gently
acting but searching cathartic, these little
"Pellets" are unequaled.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion
take one each day after dinner. To relieve
the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets."
They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious
granules. Any child readily tukes them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be
better for the dealer, because of paying
him a better profit, but he is not the one
who needs help.

A free sample (4 to 7 doses) on trial, is
mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt
of name and address on postal card.

Address Worklo's Dispensaky Medical.

Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

That healthy pink and white might just as well be the typical American complexion, if people would take reasonable cure of their health. Ripans Tabules go to the root of the trouble, because a stomach in good order produces good blood. D+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 Other remedies may ST. JACOBS OIL

Will cure Sprains, Bruises, and a Backache

For Twenty Years
Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. There is no secret about its ingredients

Scott's Emulsion

because they know what great nourishing and curative properties it contains. They know it is what it is represented to be; namely, a perfect emulsion of the best Norway liver Oil with the hypophosphites of lime and soda.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Brenchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Weak Babies, Thin Children, Rickets, Marasmus, Loss of Flesh, General Debility, and all conditions of Wasting. The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put in salmon-

colored wrapper. Refuse inferior substitutes! Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Drugglats. 50 cents and \$1.

Going to California? Going to California?

The Burlington Route is the only railway ranning "personally conducted" Excursions via Deayer to Colorade Eprings Sais Lake, Ogden, Sactamento, San Francisco, Stockton, Merced, Fresne, Hakeriseld and Los Angeles at the lowest rates. Pullmas tourist sleeping carchrough withest change.

Lake Chicago every Wednesday. Write of call on T. A. Grady, Excursion Manager, 311 Clark et., Chicago.

I RELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLYS DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.



KNOWLEDGE

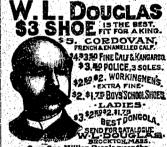
Brings comfort and improvement and Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid larative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most accentable and please

remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unanyassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.



blurred; dark spots cover them; it is mighty uncomfortable, I know all about it; it's DYSPEPSIA. Take one of these; it will cure y

what is it? A • Ripans • Tabule.

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Weekly Overland Parties—Personally Con-ducted—in New Pullman Upholstered Toopists Statement of the Control of the Parties overy Thursday for all points on the Pueble Const. For particulars address. JUDSOF 2-62. 195 South Clave.

PSNSION Washington, D. G. Successfully Propocutes Citims. Into Interior Research Committee Citims. Successfully Propocute Citims. Into Interior Research Committee Citims. Interior Research Committee Citims and Committee Citims. Interior Research Committee Committee

0. 8. 0.



MILLIONS AT STAKE.

FIGHT FOR AN ENGLISH ESTATE OF \$400,000,000.

Terrible Loss of Life in an Ohio River Disaster-Manner of Death of Barrett Scott Revealed-Bereavement of Vice President Stevenson.

They Want the Holmes Estate. heirs, scattered all over the country, of the James Holmes estate, which is said to be valued at about \$400,000,000. This is largely in money in the Bank of Eng-land. A big meeting of the heirs was held at Decatur, Ill., resulting in Mayor Johnson's employment. Holines was a South Sea Island trader in 1727. An South Sea Island trader in 1727. An effort was made sixty years ago by American heirs to obtain possession of the property, but it was abandoned on account of the death of the principals. Among the prominent heirs interested in the case are: Judge Alfred Ehnls of Chicago, Mrs, Buford of New York City, Charles Nimrod, a millionaire of St. Louis; Dr. Alex Holmes Shaw of Cincinnati; Dr. James Buddwin, cashiar Commercial Bank of Baldwin, cashier Commercial Bank of Pittsburg, John Baldridge, coal operator of Springfield, Ohio, and Dr. T. J. Mc-

SCOTT'S DEATH REVEALED.

Found in the Niobrara, with a Rope

Around His Neck.
After the whole country was searched over Barrett Scott's body was found Saturday night at 10 o'clock in the Niobrara River, about thirty feet below the bridge of Boyd County, Neb., close up to the bank and in about seven feet of water. The body was in shirt sleeves, but Scott's The body was in shirt sieeves, but scort swatch and chain and other personal effects were found just as he wore them in life. A new hempen rope, about one and one-half inches in diameter, was found around the neek of the body, and the end, about three feet long, was dangling in the water. Scott was hanged by vigilants be-fore being thrown over the bridge into the water. There was a slight wound on the right side of the neck where a bullet had

WITCH DOCTOR IN THE TOILS.

Sonn-Doo Must Serve Three Years for Manslaughter. Soun-Doo, the notorious witch doctor of Alaska, arrived at San Francisco Friday in charge of United States Marshul. Williams and was at once taken to San Quentin to begin serving a three years' sentence. The old medicine man during the past dozen years has been guilty o causing the death of many Indians on the causing the death of many Indians on the ground that they were witches. For a long time he evaded the United States authorities by fleeing to the villages of the interior. Last spring, however, at Chilcoof, the doctor caused the death of a woman as a witch. In July he was ar-rested and taken to Juneau, and his trial, which was conducted before United States District Judge Warren Truett, resulted in his conviction for manslaughter

DEATH COMES AT LAST.

Eldest Daughter of the Vice President Yields to Disease at Asheville.

Miss Mary G. Stevenson, the eldest daughter of the Vice President of the United States, died at Battery Park Hotel, at Asheville, N. C., Friday afternoon. Her father, mother and two sisters surrounded her bedside when the end came the only absent member heing her came, the only absent member being her brother, Lewis Stevenson, who was at the bedside of his sick wife in Bloomington, Ill. Miss Stevenson, who was in twenty-second year, was taken ill with a severe cold while at Bar Harbor, Me., with her mother and sisters last summer. The attack developed into pneumonia of a severe type which scriously affected

CRISIS IN BROOKLYN.

Troops Called to Aid in Running the

Trolley Cars.

The whole of the Second Brigade of The whole of the Second Brigade of the New York National Guard was ordered to be under arms by 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Mayor Schieren made a requisition Friday evening upon Brigader General James McAleer for 700 or 800 of the Brooklyn militia to be in readiness to help run the Brooklyn trolley cars. The call was made upon the demand of the trolly aread resolution of the calls are made upon the demand of men enough to run all the roads if pro

TWO SCORE PERISH.

Forty Passengers on an Ohio River Steamer Meet Death.

The great Cincinnati and New Orleans steamer State of Missouri went to the bottom of the Ohio River at Wolf Creek, thirty-five miles above Hawesville, Ky. at 6 o'clock Saturday night and forty people met death. The steamboat was one of the largest steamers belonging to the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Conpany, and was a new boat worth \$60,000. She had about half a cargo of furniture, nails, acids, etc.

M. Faure Is Elected.

M. Felix Faure, Minister of Marine in the Dupuy Cabinet, which resigned at the beginning of the present crisis, was elected on the second ballot Thursday to be President of the French republic. Faure polled 430 votes to 361 votes polled by his nearest opponent, M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The socialists protested violently when the result of the ballot was made known.

Ran Away to Meet Death. William Pitt, Thomas Buck, and Joseph Erminer, each about 14 years of age, ran away from St. Vincent's industrial school at Utica, N. Y. The bodies of Buck and Erminer were found in the woods near Herkimer. They had been frozen to

Will Say Fair Was Iusane.

It has been made clear that insanity and undue influence will be the grounds on which the contest of the will of the tate Senator Fair will be based.

Hungry Men in Montreal Meet. There was a great demonstration of un-employed Montreal workingmen Wednes-day. About 4,000 of the idle men assembled in front of the city hall demanding work or bread. The Mayor promised to call a public meeting of citizens to de-

vise relief. Overland Train Comes to Gric! An overland passenger train, bound west, is reported wrecked at White Plains, Nov. The train ran into an open switch, One brakeman was killed, the engineer seriously hurt and several passengers inBLAST OF DEATH.

Seventy-five Persons Killed by an Explosion at Butte, Mont. As the result of a terrible explosion of giant powder Tuesday afternoon at Butte, Mont., seventy-five persons are dead and giant powder Tuesday afternoon at Butte, Mont, seventy-five persons are dead and probably twice that number are seriously injured. A fire broke out in the Butte, Hardware Company's warchouse, in which giant powder was stored. The firemen were at work on the fire when a number of persons. While efforts were being made to remove the dead and wounded a second explosion occurred. being made to remove the dead and wounded a second explosion occurred. The entire fire department was wiped out. All the horses were killed. Three noticemen, were among the killed. The dead number at least seventy-five. Plate glass was broken all over the city and the damage to property is enormous. The relatives of the killed are frantic and the city to the contract of the contr city is in an uproar. The powder was stored in the wurchouse in violation of stored in the warenouse in violation of the law. It was the greatest explosion in the history of the West. Bodles of the dead and dying were hursed several hundred feet, one corpse being found two blocks from the scene of the exploslon.

STREET CARS TIED UP.

Traffic in Brooklyn Completely Stop-

Traffic in Brooklyn Completely Stopped by the Strike.

Never since the street-car troubles of nine years ago in New York has that section witnessed such a demonstration as the present strike of the 6,000 employes of the surface roads of Brooklyn. All the questions of wages and hours were practically settled, but the companies insisted an thair stell to run device. were practically settled, but the companies insisted on their right to run "extras" and announced their intention to increase rather than diminish the number of them. As travel in Brooklyn consists chiefly of two "rushes," one in the morning and one at night, by putting on plenty of "extras" for a few hours the companies can get along with a much smaller number of regular cars running all day. The more "extras" and the fewer regulars the smaller the pay roll. The motormen, conductors, electricians and others employed on the various trolley railroads quit work between 4 and 5 o'clock Monquit work between 4 and 5 o'clock Mon-day morning. It was the first strike that the trolley system had experience, and was a most thorough and complete

INDIANS ARE SUFFERING.

Freezing and Starving on the Sisse-ton and Wahpeton Reservation. There is suffering among the Judians on the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation in South Dakota. Two-Son had to kill a pony to keep himself and family from starving, and before the storm came would pick red berries that grow on rose oushes and eat them. That is all the food they have had for over two weeks. White Dog also has had nothing to eat except a dead horse he found and took home the other day. The Indians have no means to buy clothing or provisions. They have no had a payment since hest July have not had a payment since last July and their crops, like those of their white brother, were a total failure, and the lakes that once were full of water have een dry for the last three years. There is nothing for the Indians to trap. government was to have made them a payment in October, but it has not yot been made.

MOROCCO MUST MAKE AMENDS

United States and Italy to Demand Satisfaction for Pirates' Acts. Satisfaction will be demanded by both the United States and Italy from Moroc-co for the recent boarding and robbery of, the high seas by Moorish pirates of the Italian bark Seutola, bound from Philadelphia to Naples with a cargo of refined petroleum. Capt. Lauro, who commanded the Seutola, writes to friends in this city that not only was his vessel pillaged, but that his crew was bound hand and foot by the Moors, who were armed with swords and rifles

words and rifles. The Jury Rebelled. An entire jury rebelled against the or-ler of Judge Seaman in the Federal Dis-An entire jury rebelled against the order of Judge Seaman in the Federal District Court at Chicago Wednesday, and for a time positively refused to obey orders. Eleven of the jurors afterwarl yielded under protest, but the twelfth man remained firm in his position which he believed to be right, with the prospect of imprisonment for contempt of court as his reward. The case on trial was that of Marie Cahill against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, Miss Cahill, 20 years old, was employed in the label department of Libby, McNeil & Libby at the stock yards. She was struck by a switch engine while crossing the tracks, and was dragged under the wheels. Her left foot was cut off. The crew of the train saw the accident and the engine stopped. The brakeman cut out the train and, believing the engine could be backed from over the young woman, signaled the engineer. In backing away from the place the wheels cut off the girl's other foot and broke one of her legs and her shoulder. The Judge determined to crant a ponesuit on the The call was made upon the demand of the religs and her shoulder. The Judge the trolley road presidents, who claim, as determined to grant a non-suit on the ground that there was no responsibility attached to the road, that the action of the switch engine erew was not wanton or willful, and that the plaintiff was a

trespasser. Robs a Bank and Dies. A notice was posted on the doors of the Dover, N. H., National Bank at 9 o'clock Dover, N. H., National Bank at 9 o'clock Monday morning that the institution had suspended and that by order of the board of directors the bank's affairs had been taken in charge by Bank Examiner C. M. Dorr. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Isaac F. Abbott, the cashier, shot himself through the head at his home and was dend when, a few minutes later, a United States marshal appeared at the house with a warrant for his arrest. There is an apparent shortage of about \$80,000 in Abbott't accounts.

Another Counterfeit Detected. ered a new counterfeit \$10 United States legal tender note. The note is of the act f March 3, 1863, Series of 1880, Check Letter B, W. S. Rosecrans Register, E. H. Nebeker Treasurer, with a portrait of seal. The notes made their appearance in the West and are printed on pulp paper. Their general appearance is bad.

Mrs. Parr Saved the Train. But for the courage and presence of mind of Mrs. Isaac Parr there would have mind of Mrs. Isaac Parr there would have been a terrible wreek on the Frisco three been a terrible wreek on the Frisco three miles north of Paris, Texas,. She discovered a bridge on fire near her home. Mrs. Parr took a red table cloth and went out to the bridge, where she stood in the bitter cold for nearly two hours before the train arrived. The engine was within forty feet of the burned bridge when it was brought to a halt.

Georgia Sends a Traintond A train consisting of fifteen cars loaded with provisions for the Nebraska sufferers left Atlanta, Ga., going direct to Lincoln. The supplies were raised through the efforts of ex-Gov. Northen.

Thirteen Sailors Drown.
The French steamer Naise, trading between Marseilles and Cette, foundered in the Marseilles roadstead, and thirteen of her crew were drowned.

To Beat the Government. The first chapter in a scheme involving nearly \$100,000,000 will open at Omnha, when a petition will be presented to Judge Sanborn, in St. Louis, for the foreclosure of the first mortgage on the main line of 25c; eggs, fresb, 21@23c.

the Union Pacific Railroad. The polition is supposed to have been prepared at the instance of the trustees of the first morting gage bondholders in the office of Winslaw S. Pierce, of New York. It is supposed to embody the fact that as the accruing indehtedness of the company, due July 1, will be nearly \$70,000,000, and the earning in the property of the days and nights that are bitter—see the constantly decreasing, it is proings are constantly, decreasing, it is proposed, in the interest of the first mortgage bonds, that that mortgage be foreclosed. This mortgage represents about \$32,000,000, and the main line of the road, which it covers, is not expected to sell for that amount. This will wips out all other indebtedness, including the Government's claim of \$33,532,000, which will be about the seatless. will be a dead loss,

HAVEMEYER MUST STAND TRIAL. Washington Court Holds that His

Washington Conrt. Holds that His Demurrers Are Vold.
At Washington Judge Cole, in Criminal Court No. 2, delivered his decisions in the cases of H. O. Havemeyer and John E. Searles, president and treasurer, respectively, of the American Sugar Refuing Company; John S. Shriver and E. J. Edwards, newspaper correspondents, and Allen L. Seymour, stock broker, who were indicted for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senate committee appointed to investigate the relations of

questions asked by the Senate committee appointed to investigate the relations of the sugar trust to Senators and legislation. Judge Cole held that the demurrers filed by the defendants to the indictments against them were void; and that they must stand trial for the offense charged. Judge Cole had previously rendered a similar decision in the cases of Stock Brokers Macartney and Chapman, the other contumacions witnesses, and this decision was affirmed by the District Court of Appeals. The Macartney-Chamman case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. One of the members of the firm will be formally surrendered by the bondsmen in order that a habeas corpus may be applied for while is nominally in custody.

MONTREAL ESCAPES RIOTING.

Workmen Demand Employment on Threaten Violence If Refused.

Three thousand unemployed workmen gathered outside of Montreal city hall and threatened violence if their demands for work were not complied with. The demconstration was the third of its kind that has taken place within a few weeks After a brief conference a delegation of After a brief conference a delegation of about thirty men were selected to interview Mayor Villeneuve. The Mayor expressed his sympathy with the men and said the city had done its best to give employment and suggested that a requisition be presented to him to call a mass meeting at the Board of Trade rooms. The requisition was immediately signed and presented to the Mayor. The mob stopped traffic on the street and several curs which attempted to pass through ears which attempted to pass through were blocked. Fire engines were called out to disnerse the crowd, but they stood their ground and the firemen retired with-out having accomplished anything. The mob remained around the city hall all the afternoon and only dispersed when im-plored by their leaders to await the result of the mass meeting.

Stung with Remorse,
The Chinese Emperor has issued a
proclamation concerning the war, in which he bewails defeat and says: "Al this affliction and trouble is because we this affliction and trouble is because we are unworthy and have employed unfitmen. If, however, the worst comes and the enemy secure our sacred altars; then there remains nothing for us but to perish at the altar of our fathers and be gathered home to them, fighting to the last, as they did before us, for our country and our honor. When that time comes, may your reverently expert the empress dow. you reverently escort the empress dow-ager westward and elect a worthy man to be your emperor, look after the sacred altars of our ancestors, revive thought and wipe out this terrible disgrace."

Cultom the Winner. The Republican caucus at Springfield Ill., renominated Shelby M. Cullom to suc eed himself in the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4 next. The only candidates before the caucus were Mr. Cullom and George S. Willits. Only

one roll-call was necessary to elect Mr. Cullom. The vote stood: Cullom, 103; Willits, 21. All of the Republican Sen ators and Representatives were present except one. Representative McKinzie, of Joe Daviess, was absent on account of serious illness in his family.

Can Neither Read Nor Write. Delaware has inaugurated a Governor who can neither read nor write. For the first time in the history of the State there was no inaugural address and this set people to inquiry. Governor Joshua Mar vil is a business man of good repute and vil is a business man of good repute and worth at least \$150,000, which he made by shrewd investments. Marvil can not sign his name. Knowing his weakness he secured the services of N. P. Smithers, a leading lawyer, as Secretary of State, and Smithers will virtually be the

Republic in Danger. France is in the throes of one of the most serious crises in its history. The retire-ment of the Dupuy ministry, followed by the resignation of President Casimir The resignation of President Casimir-Perier, may endanger the very stability of the republic itself. All sorts of sensa-tional rumors are afloat, and it is even said that the royalists are preparing to take advantage of the situation to exe-

cute a coup d'etat. Explosion at Homestead.
Two men were killed and two others injured by a boiler explosion at the 40-inch mill in the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestend, Pa.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50 @4.75; sheep, fair to choice, 2.00@4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2, 45@46c; oats, No. 2, 28@29c; rye, No. 22, 51@52c; butter, choice creamery, 24@ 24%c; eggs, fresh, 18@20c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60@75c.

Indianapolis — Cattle, shipping, \$3@ 5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, o.ou; nogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@52½c; corn, No. 1 white, 40@41c; oats, No. 2 white, 32½@33½c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@6: hogs, \$3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 53@53½c; corn, No. 2, 42@43c; oats, No. 2, 30@30½c; rye, No. 2, 85@556

begood. Cinclinati-Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, \$1.25@4; wheat, No. 2, 55@55½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43@44c; onts. No. 2 mixed, 32@33c; rye, No. 2,

53@55c. Detroit— Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@ 4.75; sheep, \$2@3.25; wheat, No. 1 white, 56@57c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 43@43½c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 red, 55@50c;

corn, No. 2 mixed, 43@44c; oats, No. 2 white, 32@33c; rye, No. 2, 51@53c. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$46; Banalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$46; 5; sheep, \$2@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 50@50\(^1\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50\)\(50\)\(20\)\(50

New York-Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3.50@ 5.00; sheep, \$2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 636 64c; corn, No. 2, 51@52c; oats, white Western, 37@41c; butter, creamery, 15@

So bitter to others and me? When the efforts to do what is clever

Have you thought, when the world w

Hesult in a failure so sud, And the clouds of despondency gather And dim all the hopes that we bad?

Your greatness, whatever it be, Of the tears that in silence were fal iug-Yes, falling from others and me? When the hardest and latest endeavors Appeared to be only in vain,

and we've curtained our eyes in the nigh

! time Indiff'rent to waking again?

applanding

For it wants but little reflection And you'll be the first to agree That the favors in which you are baskin Are darkness to others and me And it's hard when you lie in the sur shine

Of fortune so smiling indeed If you have not a thought for the many Who'll never—can never succeed.
—[Pall Mall Budget.

A Pair of Bloomers.

Before bicycling became a craze with women there never had been even so much as the shadow of a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Cran-ston. But after Mrs. Cranston bought a bicycle and learned to ride well there was a disagreement which came very near breaking up a happy home. They had been married three years, and they had often said their married life had been one long honeymoor

Tom had yielded so readily to all of his wife's whims that she had un-consciously gained an opinion that her word was to him like the laws of the Medes and the Persians.

But the idea was all knocked to pieces when one morning as they sat at breakfast Mrs. Cranston said:

"Tom, I'm going to order my dress-maker to make a suit of bloomers for me to-day. I do so much bicycling now that skirts are too heavy for

me."
"What!" shouted Tom, dropping his spoon in the outmeal and spatter ing milk all over his neaktie, looking at her as though she had announced that she was going to commit sufcide.

Mrs. Cranston also dropped her spoon and looked in surprise at her husband.

"I said," she repeated, "that I was going to get a bloomer suit.
What strikes you as particularly strange? What strikes me as particularly strange? The repeated, with a wild strikes me as particularly strange? The repeated, with a wild to-morrow morning," she insisted.

look in his eyes. "Do you think for one instant that I will allow my wife and now when I want you to do a to race around town looking like a lithograph of a variety entertain-ment? Not much,"

"But, Tom," said Louise, in a tone that had never failed to persuade her husband that she was right and that he was wrong, "I don't see why I can't have bloomers. Mrs. Kynaston and Mrs. Bentley and Mrs. Jenk-ins all wear them and their husbands on't object, so why should you?"

'It makes no difference why I should," said Tom, doggedly. "I don't intend to have my friends on

the exchange coming to me and say-

the exchange coming to me and saying: "Tom, I see your wife's wearing bloomers." Not if I know it."
"But, Tom," she began, "I—"
"Oh, don't talk any more nonsense, Louise," he broke in. "I am sick of it. You shan't wear bloomers, so that settles it," and Mr. Cranston, whose appetite had been taken entirely away by his wife's announcement, got up from the table and started for the door. "Good-by," he called from the

Louise sat at the breakfast table by the sobbing of his wife.

wondering how it was that she had "About half an hour," she replied, Louise sat at the breakhas cause by the sopping of his wife.

"About half an hour," she replied, brightening up a little.

"Well, then, hurry up," said Cranston, throwing off his coat and only the day before, that she would be wearing bloomers within a week bere?"

be wearing bloomers within a week, here."
and when they had suggested that And

And now Tom had absolutely re fused to allow her to wear them, with a critical eye, "this is of a facial expression which showed that he would not stop short of the know you will help me out."

divorce courts to prevent it. Finally she arose from the table and went to her room.

She had an idea which she thought. if properly carried out, would gain Tom's consent to the wearing of bloomers. She wrote a hurried to her dressmaker ordering a bloomer suit of a pattern which she had already selected, and then donned her old bicycle suit to pay a call on Kynaston, who had a husband

who did not object to bloomers. She told her troubles to the vive rious Mrs. Kynaston, who was not sparing in her sympathy for the poor friend who had a narrow-minded hus-band who objected to a convenient bicycle dress

Why, how foolish of him," she id. "I don't believe the poor man has ever seen a proper bicycling cos-tume. I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll all go bicycling this afternoon. and come back by your house at just the time your husband gets home. and he will see what a bloomer suit

And so the bicycle party was aranged, and when Thomas Cranston arrived at his house that evening he saw five women riding in front of the house and four of them were in full bloomer costume. The fifth, who oro skirts, was his wife.

He was not so badly shocked as he thought he would be, and he wished that he had not been so decided in his refusal of his wife's request, but he made up his mind that it would be unmanly to yield after his remarks of the morning, and so with a bow to his wife and her companions, he went indoors and began to dress for dinner.

That night Louise again broached

the subject of bloomers, but her husband silenced her by saying: have bloomers or anything else you want. "Now, see here, Louise, don't "Oh, you dear, good boy," cried speak to me about bloomers again. Louise, with well-feigned surprise.

You may go in for women's rights if 'Go to your dinner. Now narry or SENATE AND HOUSE you like, and you may wear stand- you'll be late." ing collars and men's waistcoats, but you shall not wear trousers, even if bicycling does justify it in your

eyes. "Trousers!" cried Louise, indignantly, "who said anything about trousers? I was talking about bloom-

"I know you were," said Mr. Cranston, 'and please don't talk about them any more. I'm tired of it, and won't hear it mentioned again.

The next morning when Mr. Cran-ston put on his coat to start for his office his wife called him back and

Tom, I'll promise you never to mention bloomers again, but if you ever change your mind about them, please tell me, for I'm really very anxious to wear them."

The smile which for twenty-four

house had been absent from Cranton's face came again, and he kissed his wife.

issed his wife. "That's a dear good girl, Louise," said. "I hated to refuse your rehe said. quest, but really I don't like the idea of your wearing those things.

And now if there is anything else you want me to do for you just name it, and I'll do It."

He went away, but returned in a moment and called out:

"Oh, Louise, I'm going to a din-ner at the club to-night, and I want you to have my dress suit handy when I come home. Goodby."
"Now, then," said Louise, as she
went up-stairs, "I'll see if 1 can't

make Mr. Tom change his opinion about bloomers. That promise of his was the very thing I wanted."

The hour longed for by both came at last. Tom entered the house and rushed to his room to put on his dress

suit. "Oh, Tom!" Louise called, while he was dressing, "come down here; I want you to redeem your promise of this morning, and Jo me a favor."
"All right," he called; "I'll be down in a minute and I'll keep my promise."

He found his wife sitting on the floor with a dress pattern in front of her and dress goods scattered all around.

Well, what's all this?" he asked "Are you making a rag carpet? What is it you want me to do for you? If it's to clean up all this mess here I shall refuse, for I have some work to do next week."

"No," she said, laughing, "I don't want you to clean up the mess and I'm not making rag carpet. I'm making a bicycle dress, which I must have early to-morrow morning, and I want you to let me drape the skirt on you so that it will hang all right."
"But, Louise," he objected, "I've got to go out to that dinner at 8 o'clock, and it's now nearly 7. I

it to-morrow morning," she insisted. You've promised to do what I asked, little thing like this you refuse, and I think it's real mean.

Mrs. Cranston stood up holding a pattern in one hand and an unfinished dress in the other, and looked as though she were about to burst into tears.

come now, Louise," he said impatiently. 'Can't you see that your request is trivial and unreason-able, and I must go to that dinner.''
The tears that had seemingly been held back with such an effort now be came visible and rolled down her

"I think it's mean," she sobbed "You promised to do anything wanted you to, and now you won't keep your word. I've cut up my other dress, and the bicycle party is of just as much importance as your old dinner." Mr. Cranston looked grave. He

did not want to lose that dinner and he didn't want to break his promise and started for the door.

"Good-by," he called from the ness last?" he questioned, after sevhall, and then the door slammed, and eral moments' silence, broken only

And so the gown was put on Mr. "What! Tom object? Why, he knee and began pinning the draper-never objects to anything."

And now Tom had a "You see Tom" she Cranston, and Louise dropped on one pea, which in the dark when pre-

"You see Tom." she said, as she tucked up the first fold and surveyed " was the only answer her

"Um," was the only answer her husband made. He was looking straight at the clock and wondering He was looking as an attraction to the male fireflies, how it was that the minute hand was moving so fast. He thought that the clock must be

out of order. He pulled out his watch and saw that the minute hand there moved with the same railroad speed, and it was 7:30 o'clock. "Are you anywhere near through?" he asked impatiently.

She shook her head and turned her attention to the dress. Tom fumed as he noticed that it was now 7.45. "Have you any idea how soon you will be through?" he asked with a forced calmness.

"Not the slightest," she replied. in a voice that was either muffled by pins or laughter. Tom couldn't tell which, for she was stooping and studying the hem of the dress. At that moment the door opened and Mr. Kynaston, the husband of

Mrs. Cranston's bleomer-wearing friend, threw open the door and stood gazing in open-mouthed aston-"Why, Tom," he said, when he recovered himself, "I thought you were going to call for me if you left downtown first? You know you told me so, and said if I got ready first I was to come here and walk right in.

Are you going to the dinner?"

"This will be all over the exchange o-morrow," groaned Tom inwardly. 'Yes, I'm going to the dinner if Louise ever gets through with this miserable skirt," he added, aloud. owner. "We put a private mark at an inconspicaous point whenever such a watch as this is cleaned," an-

nonsense, why don't she comers? Come on. We are "Oh, nonsens wear bloomers? late already," said his friend.
"Louise," whispered Cranston, "if you'll call my promise off you may

Then Tom, after kissing her good by, rushed off to the club. Louise put on her bonnet and went

I'll wear them to-morrow.'

"Katie," she cried, as her friend welcomed her at the door. "I'm to have bloomers."

"You really cried, did you?" asked Mrs. Kynaston. "Well, Louise, if you went in for woman suffrage we would have it in twenty-four hours.

Talk about men's executive ability!

Why I believe you could make your husband wear bloomers himself."

A CHANBERRY BOG.

How the Berries Are Grown on Cape Cod.

The men, women and children of

Cape Cod, Mass., earn considerable

lew years ago. Thousands of acres have been reclaimed and extensive

cranberry bogs constructed at a cost

There is now a cranberry belt ex-tending along the north shore of Buz-

zard's Bay and the southern part of Cape Cod. This region has become

one of the greatest cranberry-growing districts of the world.

The cranberry growers make great

preparations for the small army of people which must be housed and fed

during the picking season. The ac-commodations are rude and primi-

board cabins, but most of them dwell

in tents. It is a curious and novel

sight to see several hundred pickers

n camp about the swamps.

The cranberry pickers are out in

the bogs soon after daylight, and they remain as long as they can see

a berry. In large cranberry bogs, where several hundred people are at work, the pickers are divided into

companies, each company consisting of 120 persons. The company is in charge of a "boss," who keeps ac-

count of the amount each picker

The bog is lined off into rows with

twine, and each picker has a strip about three feet wide, which must be picked clean. The pickers, man, women and children of all ages, work

along the bog on their knees. The berries are usually gathered from the

vines by hand, although a picking machine is sometimes used. When

pickers are scarce the berries are

raked off with a garden rake.

The pickers are paid by the meas-

ure, which is a broad 6-quart pail.

ten cents a measure. The amounts which pickers will gather in a day vary from 150 to 250 quarts. Some

of the most expert workers, when the

yield is heavy, have been known to

garner sixty-five measures, or 300

quarts of cranberries in a day.

There are always many boys and

girls in the bogs picking berries, and when they work together time flies

rapidly. After the day's work is done young couples are seen walking home hand in hand. The tots are carried

cranberry season lasts about three

weeks, and when it is over the chil-

fren are sent back to school and their

lessons. Many of them are sorry that

The Smart Cobra.

There is a belief in India that certain of the corba carry about in their mouths a small shining stone which

they place in the grass after dark, keeping a careful guard over it by a

quick swaying to and fro of their dangerous heads. This was not be-lieved for a long time by Europeans,

until a native pointed out to a well known scientist the stone shining from the midst of the grass, and the

ish color, about the size of a large

viously warmed emitted a greenish phosphorescent light-a rare variety

of fluor spar.

The scientist gives the following

explanations of this curious behavior on the part of the cobra: The fe-

male firefly sits on the grass and e-mits an intermittent glowing light,

that in consequence fly about her

The cobra is particularly fond of

fireflies, and uses the fluor spar stone

males fly around the stone, which

bra, by the rapid darting to and fro

of his neck, catches them and makes

cobras made the discovery by acci-dent, as they noticed night after

night the fireflies hovered about the

Several snakes would then gather

and it required no great reasoning powers for the cobra to learn that

the nearer it got to the stone the bet-

ter chance would there be of its

catching fireflies, and so the law of competition would lead to the snakes

selzing and carrying off the stone

The habit thus slowly learned from

experience has become hereditary

Private Marks on Watches

Fine watches are commonly kept

in order by the dealers from whom they are bought. When such a

famous jeweller to be regulated the jeweller said: "It is very dry; you

have not had it cleaned since '91."
"How do you know that?" asked the
owner. "We put a private mark at

swered the man, "and the latest date

Men have been known to lose by

perspiration 5,000 or 6,000 grains as

your watch shows is '91.

existed in England in 1595

hour.

watch was taken the other day to

-[New York Mail and Express.

The scientist explains that the

as a decoy for the males, and as

they mistake for the female,

a good dinner for himself.

the shining pebble.

cobra keeping guard over it. The stone was secured by a cleve device on the part of the native and given to the professor, who examined it and found it to be a semi-trans-

in father's or mother's arms.

the vacation is at an end

The price paid is from eight

gathers during the day.

Some of the pickers live in

of from \$250 to \$800 a acre.

And then she told the story of the

Proceedings of the Senate and House of manner in which her husband had been induced to change his mind.

Representatives - Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon -Glat of the Business. And she said in conclusion: "I cought the bloomers yesterday, and

The National Solons

Monday was a field day in the Senate. Mr. Gorman of Maryland scored the op-ponents of the Income tax, and Messrs. Allison and Hill retorted in bitter terms. A few minor bills were introduced, but

Allson and Hill retorted in bitter torms.

A few minor bills were introduced, but nothing of real importance was done. In the house the bill to provide for the enlargement of the judicial system of Indian Territory was passed.

Debate on the income tax item in the deficiency appropriation bill was continued in the Senate Tuesday. The Senate adopted resolutions calling for information as to the amount of sugar imported and the quantity of spirits taken out of bond during the sixty days previous to the taking effect of the tariff bill. The day in the House was devoted, after the morning hour, to the Indian appropriation bill, but no progress was made before adjournment. General Grosvenor presented a reply to a memorial sent to the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Ritchie, of Akron, Obio, containing supplementary charges against Judge Ricks and involving ex-Senator H. B. Payne and Judge Stevenson Burks. He asked for an investigation of the charges.

During the debate on the Indian appropriation bill in the House Wednesday Messrs. Walker, Warner and Reed charged in a discussion of the currency question. The Senate pussed the deficiency appropriation bill after adopting an amendment limiting the interrogate money every attumn by picking cranberries in the bogs. A large portion of the cape is bog land, which was practically worthless a lew years ago. Thousands of acres

question. The senate passed the den-clency appropriation bill after adopting an amendment limiting the interrogato-ries of officers seeking to collect the in-come tax. The printing bill, which has been passed by both Houses and signed by the President, is found to revive the franking privilege.

The currency question was the chief topic in the Senate Thursday, the debate being general. The pension bill, carrying \$141,000,000, was passed. The army bill appropriating \$23,250,000 was then taken up. At the opening of the session of the House a bill was passed on motion of Mr. Henderson. of Illinois, to grant Mrs. Sarah A. Clapp the pay and allowance of a surgeon for services as such in the Seventh Illinois Infantry. The Senate was described to the second decisions. amendments to the argent deficiency bill were disagreed to and the bill sent to conference. The House then went into consideration of the whole for the further consideration of the Indian appropriation ference.

The Senate Friday passed the army appropriation bill, carrying \$23,000,000, and the bill which in effect advances General Schofield, in command of the army, to the rank of lieutenant general, held by Generals Sherman and Sheridan. Aside from rais sucriman and Sheridan. Asine from this the day was given to the debate on the Nicaraguan Canal. In the House the Senate bill granting to the Gila Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian resevation was name Carolinating reservation was passed. Also, a bill to expend a portion of the appropriation made in the last river and harbor act for St. Joseph's harbor, Michigun, to complete the connection between St. Joseph and Benton Harbor Carolination of the La bill. bor. Consideration of the Indian bill was then resumed. At a night session there was a sharp contention over the pension

NAPOLEON OF JOURNALISM.

Title Applied to Brilliant and Brainy John A. Cockerill.

John A. Cockerill, the brilliant journal st whose name and fame have pervaded this continent, leaves for Japan in a short time, to be the war correspondent of the New York Herald and to establish a for-



JOHN A. COCKERILL. will has been termed the "Napoleon of him more than any other man be longs the credit of building up in rapid succession the Cincinnati Enquirer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and New York World. Colonel Cockerill is brainy, brilliant and original in his methods, impul-sive and quick-tempered, but seldom vin-dictive. He is about 45 years of age and a man of fine physique.

Place Names. Onondaga, the name of a New York ake, means the "Marsh at the Foot of the Hills."

Saranac, the name of the New York stream, means, "River that Flows Un der Rocks." Cape Fear was so named by Sir Walter Raleigh, who found bad weather

The Conemaugh river, Pa., was named by the Indians. The word means

Nansemond, the name of a Virginia river, signifies the "place from which ve ran away." The Kentucky river was first named

he Louisa, in honor of the Duchess of Cumberland. The translation of Potomac is "Place of the Burning Pine," an allusion to a

grand council. Croton is an Indian word meaning 'The Wind." The river was named for an Indian chief.

The Indians called the Des Moines river the Inyanshoh-shahwopka, "River of Red Stones." Blackwell's Island was named from

James Blackwell, its former owner. The Indians called it Minnehunnock, the "island place." The St. Croix river, in Maine, was

named from the cross made by two rivers at its mouth. The Colorado River took its name from the color of its waters, the Span-ish word meaning red. It is muddy

only at high water. Point Comfort was named by the first colonists in 1607. The name was be-stowed on account of the good channel

nd safe anchorage. Cape Canaveral, in Florida, was named by the Spaniards from the abund-

once of flowers in the vicinity. The Orange trees were known to have name means "Land of the Rose Tree."

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-

MAKERS.